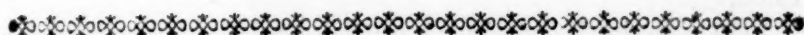



THE  
COURT MAGAZINE,  
For DECEMBER, 1762.



The Accurate Survey of GREAT BRITAIN.  
(Continued from p. 691.)

HEPEY island was also formerly remarkable for its manufactories of copperas and brimstone. Between this island and Harty, there was, in antient times, a causeway and bridge, distinguished by the name of Trembethe-bridge, and since a ferry called Tremod-ferry.

The customary way of landing upon Shepey island is now by the king's-ferry, where a large cable, of about 140 fathom, being fixed a-crofs the water, and fastened at each end, passengers are enabled to get a boat over by hand.

A little stone building is erected on the main side of this ferry, at the expence of one Mr. George Fox, who waiting some time for the boat was affected with a very violent cold; in consequence of which he built this little place, as a shelter to others in the same circumstances.

This ferry is supported, as is also the road leading to it through the marshes, which is above a mile long, by a tax, which all the land owners pay, of one penny an acre per annum for their fresh marsh land, and the same yearly for every 10 acres of salt marsh land.

Besides this tax, the ferry is in possession of some lands, which have from time to time been sufficient to keep itself in repair, as well as to preserve the causeway in good condition, and to take care of the boats, cables, and a house for the ferry keeper, who is obliged to tow all passengers over gratis, unless at four particular times in the year, Michaelmas, St. James's Day, Whitfun and Palm Mondays; on these four days every horseman is obliged to pay two pence, and every foot passenger a penny.

The ferry, it should be observed, is not however obliged to ply on Sundays, nor after eight o'clock at night; and at such times the keeper will demand sixpence from every horse, and two-pence from every foot passenger, whether land occupiers, who pay the tax spoke of above, or absolute strangers.

The office of ferry-keeper is by no means an inconsiderable place; for besides an annual salary of twenty-four pounds allowed him by the land owners, and a great number of perquisites for plying on a Sunday, or after eight o'clock at night, he has a privilege to dredge for oysters within the limits of his ferry-look, which, according to the term one tow's length, is 60 fathoms on each side of the castle.

King Edward III. erected a castle at the south west point of Shepey island, where the East Swale separates from the West, which he called Queenborough, out of compliment to his consort Philippa, daughter of William earl of Hainault and Holland, which defended the entrance of the Medway from the fleets of any enemy.

The celebrated William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was at that time surveyor of the king's works, and assisted in the building of this castle.

King Henry the VIII. repaired it in the year 1536, and at the same time erected other fortifications for the security of the sea coasts at Deal, Walmer, and the adjoining neighbourhood.

The government of Queenborough castle was formerly a very honourable as well as profitable employment, and usually given to some illustrious personage about the court, who was then dignified with the name of constable—In Edward III's. time Queenborough was a place of no little eminence, though at present it is a pitiful little town, inhabited principally by fishermen; yet notwithstanding its meanness it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers.

The town consisting of scarcely any traders but alehousemen and oyster dredgers, the inhabitants would possibly find it a little difficult to subsist with any tolerable degree of comfort, was it not for a particular species of commerce which is carried on, the scandal of our country, and the disgrace of our constitution.

This traffic, I must beg leave to inform my readers, is bribery and corruption at elections; the candidate paying a regular price for a  
vote,

vote, and the constituent parting with it as freely as if it was any common commodity. Sorry am I to say, that Queenborough is not, however, the only place in the kingdom where these infamous bargains are made; too many places of much greater importance, at every opportunity, countenancing by their behaviour so scandalous a practice. And here one cannot help wondering at the inconsistency of our modern electors; the generality of them sell their votes, and yet they are out of humour with their representatives for following the same example—how monstrous and absurd! Would we have our representatives act as they should do, let us behave as we ought; and if we want to have our properties secure, it is but an odd way of making that person impoverish his fortune, who we expect will stand up in their defence.

Yet eminent soever as Queenborough castle might have been some centuries ago, there are now no memorials of its greatness standing; the place where it stood is surrounded with a moat, and has a well, above forty fathom deep, adjoining to it.

From this place I went up in a boat to Milton, or Middleton, as it was originally called, which is a large town, famous for the goodness of its oysters, and has a considerable market for provisions every Saturday, notwithstanding it is so hid among creeks as to be almost out of sight either by land or water. Milton had formerly a palace for the residence of the Kentish princes, and was a place of no little reputation: it is now governed by a magistrate, who retains the original Saxon title of Portreve, and who is annually elected on St. James's day, and whose office it is to inspect all the weights and measures over the hundred.

About six miles from Chatham stands a handsome brick edifice, designed by Inigo Jones, which is called Cobham-hall, and is a seat belonging to the noble family of Bligh, earls of Darnley in Ireland, and baron Clifton in England. The chimney pieces in this house are said to be of the most exquisite marble in the kingdom.

Near Rochester we stopt at Raynham church, the steeple of which is reckoned a sea mark, and saw the monuments of several personages of the family of Thanet. From this place we came to Sittingbourne, which is a well-built populous village, and was formerly both a corporation and market town: these privileges are now however lost, yet they hold fairs here every Whit-Monday and every ninth of October, for hard-ware, linnen and woollen drapery, and toys. At this place are to be seen the remains of a fortification erected in the year 893 by king Alfred in an expedition against Hasting the Danish pirate, who had built a castle near Milton on the other side of the water. A small part of the stone work still continues to be seen, with the ditches, and the place is now called Bavord-castle.

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Not long since the church at Sittingbourne was almost totally destroyed by fire. In it was contained an antient monument erected to the memory of the celebrated Sir John Lovelace, who was a gallant officer, and marshal of Calais in the reign of Henry VIII.

At Sittingbourne there are some good inns, at one of which, the Red Lion, a gentleman of this place, one Mr. Norwood, entertained Henry V. upon his return from France; and though every thing was conducted with the utmost magnificence, so great was the value of money at that time, that the expence did not exceed nine shillings and nine-pence.

In the year 1747 a poor lad found in a coppice belonging to the manor of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, a great number of broad gold pieces; but being a stranger to the quality of the metal, was playing with them at a farmer's house, who being not so much unacquainted with their value, for some trifling consideration got them in his own possession; but being too much transported with his acquisition to keep the matter a secret, Sir John Hales, who was lord of the manor, and whose ancestor was supposed to have concealed them during the time of the civil wars, laid claim to them; as did also the lord of the manor of Milton, which is paramount with that of Tunstall; but the crown interposing in the affair, the farmer was obliged to refund six hundred and twenty four of them to the king; a circumstance that made him, we may suppose, sufficiently sorry for his folly in divulging the secret.

From this place we come to Greenstead, near Tennyham, which was formerly given by Kenulf, king of the Mercians, to the church of Christ in Canterbury, at the price of 12 plow-lands; but Dr. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, exchanging it with the crown, king James I. bestowed it on Sir John Roper, whom he created baron of Teynham in the year 1616. Sir John had distinguished himself as a faithful subject to queen Elizabeth; but upon the death of that princess, he was the first who proclaimed James, as king of England, in the county of Kent.

From this Sir John Roper is descended the present Rt. Hon. Henry Roper, lord baron of Teynham. His lordship resides at Linstead-lodge; but on account of his religious principles cannot take his seat in parliament.

From Sittingbourne we proceed to Faversham, which is situated in a most agreeable part of Kent upon a fine creek, and consists of one large broad street, well-built, having a good market-house, with two weekly markets, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two yearly fairs of 10 days each, every 14th of February and every 1st of August.

Faversham is a town of great antiquity; for according to Camden, king Athelstan held a parliament here in the year 903. There was an abbey in this place, founded in the year 1148 by king Stephen,



Stephen, for monks of the CLUNIAC order, and dedicated to Christ. His majesty endowed it very liberally, and granted it an exemption from all secular impositions. The royal founder, his wife Maud, and his son Eustace, were buried in this monastery; but at the dissolution the leaden coffin which held his majesty's remains was taken up and sold, and the body thrown into the Thames, where it was afterwards found by some fishermen.

The privileges and immunities which Stephen had granted to this monastery, the remains of which are to be seen at Feversham to this day, were confirmed by his successors Henry II. John, and Henry III. The abbots, holding their lands per Baroniam, or through Baronage, had the honour of sitting in parliament whenever they were summoned by the king's letters; and we have it from no less an authority than Mr. Selden's, that in the reigns of the first and second Edward they sat in thirteen several parliaments; but they were afterwards dismissed from this attendance; though whether such dismissal was the consequence of their age, their laziness, or their poverty, our historians do not determine.

At the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. this abbey was valued at 286 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum. The manor and its privileges continued from that time down to Charles I. vested in the crown, when his majesty was pleased to give it to Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham-castle, in the county of Kent. To a descendant of this Sir Dudley Digges, the Hon. miss West, sister to the present lord Delawar, was married in the year 1724, by whom she had two sons; the one West, a celebrated actor; and the other Dudley, captain of a man of war in his majesty's service.

Sir Dudley devised the manor to Sir George Sondes, of Lees-court, knight of the Bath. Sir George was created earl of Feversham by king Charles II's. with remainder to Lewis lord Duras, who had married his eldest daughter, and who was commander of king James II. forces at the time of the revolution. The title being extinct, his late majesty king George II. in the year 1747, created the Rt. Hon. Anthony Duncombe lord Feversham, and baron of Downton in the county of Wilts.—His lordship by his first wife, the hon. miss Margaret Verney, daughter to lord Willoughby of Brook, has three sons and one daughter; by his second wife, miss Bathurst, of Clarendon-park in Wiltshire, another daughter; and by his third lady, miss Hales, of Howlett in Kent, another daughter, born in June 1759.

The town of Feversham is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who maintain a very good custom, and admit none to the freedom of the place but married men. They supply the London markets with several sorts of fruits, and carry on so large a trade with the Dutch for Oysters, as to receive at least three thousand pounds a year for this commodity only. As the town is well peopled,

pled, and has a very convenient creek for bringing in and carrying out whatever merchandize they deal in, it is not much to be wondered that some of the inhabitants have been notorious for smuggling. French wines and brandies are frequently sold here at rates surprisngly low; and sometimes, when a discovery was apprehended, have been actually sold at two pence a quart.

St. Mary's church at Feversham, which was formerly given to the abbey of St. Augustine of Canterbury, is at present in good condition, and has several monuments. They have also a charity school here for ten boys and as many girls, who are educated and cloathed at the expence of the inhabitants.

At Shellness, in the mouth of the Swale, when that disgrace to our annals James II. was driven in, by the smack's running on shore in which he had intended to make his escape to France, some of the Feversham fishermen boarded the vessel, and treated the dastardly monarch with the greatest indignities, even after they understood the quality of their prisoner, rudely rifling his pockets, and behaving in such a manner, that he said, "he was never more apprehensive of losing his life than at that time." They afterwards carried him up to the town, where they did not however increase in their respect; till some neighbouring gentlemen, who respected the king, though they despised the man, interposed, and preserved him from any further insults, till some coaches and a guard, by the prince of Orange's command, arrived to carry him to London, where he was received with a little more decency and regard.

[ To be continued. ]

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#### To the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

THE *summum bonum* of human life being placed by the generality of mankind in the possession of a valuable woman, and marriage being so universally reckoned the principal source of our felicity or unhappiness, it would be well worth the care of a prudent man to make a strict examination into the character of the lady, who is the object of his wishes, before he commences a connection for life, and to be as attentive to the perfections of her mind, as solicitous about the charms of her face.

Yet though the necessity for such a cicumspection is allowed by every man, it is practised but by very few. The moment a fine pair of eyes have made an impression upon our hearts adieu, common sense! farewell understanding. An ambition to please is the only object of our consideration; and we are no sooner convinced of the beauties of the face, than we run in credit for the virtues of the

the heart ; and from wishing that our favourite object may be mistress of every amiable qualification, we never think of making any trial, but foolishly imagine that in reality she is.

There is in love a fascinating something, that makes the very errors of the favourite lady appear as so many agreeable attractions, and renders us totally blind to her follies and imperfections. Your true lover will condemn an indifferent woman for loquacity, if she speaks but half a dozen words ; yet he can hear his own charmer prattle like a magpie, and very little more to the purpose, without once thinking the young hussy is impertinent or troublesome. The most common-place observation in her he looks upon as a stroke of the brightest wit ; he gives the appellation of gaiety to her noise, spirit to her rudeness, elegance to her affectation, understanding to her ill humour, greatness of soul to her prodigality, discretion to her avarice, sprightliness to her irreligion, and satire to her malevolence : in short, your true lover is, negatively speaking, deaf, dumb, and blind. He can hear nothing to her prejudice, say nothing to her disparagement, nor see any thing to her disadvantage. In love every one of us is infected with an unaccountable delirium in the mind ; our reason is disturbed, our judgment perverted, our spirit dejected, our resolution broken, our tranquillity lost, and, as Gomez says in the Spanish Fryar, “ the Lord have mercy upon us, “ should be written upon all our houses.”

About three years ago, gentlemen, I was as arrant a puppy of this cast, as ever wounded the bark of a harmless tree, or penn'd an insipid accostic. I talked of gods and goddesses, of dryads and hamadryads, of fauns and satyrs, and fifty other heathenish personages, and that to such a degree, that you would have absolutely taken me for an infidel by my conversation. I need not tell you that my charmer was the finest creature in the universe ; I would not at that time have refused the sacrament upon it ; though since we have been married, I am not altogether so positive in my opinion. Many a morning have I rose with the sun to write a letter which I never sent ; and many a winter's evening have I froze before her house in a profound admiration of the window shutters. The very knocker at the door had an air of elegance superior to any thing of the kind I had ever seen, and I contracted an insuperable aversion to iron pallisades, because I saw nothing but wooden rails before the temple of my divinity.

After whole ages of languishing, kneeling, swearing, grunting and groaning, with the innumerable heap of *et cetera's* which form the system of modern adoration, the sun, moon, stars, and all the rest of the lover's acquaintance, smiled, as doctor Smollet emphatically phrases it, upon our “ heaven-directed union.” I don't recollect, indeed, that any portents or prodigies made their appearance upon the happy morning : nature continued in her ordinary course, and the

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the elements favoured us with no other marks of their attention than a loud storm and a hearty shower of rain, which, by the bye, are not very uncommon in the middle of January. Married however I was; and married I now am: but as I shan't take up your time with a relation of the particular circumstances that have gradually lessened my affection, suffer me to lay a journal of a few hours before you, which, as there are no great vicissitudes in our manner of living, may be considered as the journal of the whole year. You will please to call it

### A Lesson for a LOVER;

Or, a Modern Picture of Matrimonial Happiness.

*Wednesday, 9 o'clock*—Got up, found my wife sitting by the par-lour fire—Wonders how I can lie in bed so long, when I do nothing but sleep the whole night—Angry at my beard, and enquired who mended the hole in my last pair of stockings—Read the Royal Chronicle for the preceding evening—*Mem.* my wife hates that paper, and vows it engrosses my whole attention.

10. Eat one bit of toast and butter—My wife, offended at the smallness of my appetite, said I could eat heartily, she dare say, in other places—Turned her chair about, and scarcely put a bit of sugar in my cup.

11. Told my wife I should dine at Sir John Belfield's—Wonders what I can do so often at that house—Surprised I don't entirely live there.—Does not like Sir John's sister—Called for her muff and cloak.—Scolded the maid, and went to prayers.

12. Alter'd my mind—Staid at home to dinner—Ordered a shoulder of mutton and potatoes for one dish—My wife returned—Staying at home one of my old fetches—But she can find me out—Don't love her—Once thought I would have never used her so.

1. Called for a pair of white silk stockings—black sent me down—As I don't go abroad, black may do well enough—No weather for white stockings—Linnen changed, hair dressed, cloaths put on by

2. Dinner—The shoulder of mutton quite raw, and the potatoes all rotten—The fowl boiled to rags, and the bacon musty—Out of humour—Reprehended by my wife—Said I can never like any thing drest at home—Asked if Sir John Belfield's table was to my liking—Believed Miss Belfield was an excellent manager—Some cold roast beef brought up for my dinner—Eat a little, and retired from table—Wife offended that I did not stay for grace.

3. Looked over Mr. CÆSAR WILKES's Political Magazine—Sensible, spirited, and impartial—Wife out of temper that I always read in her company—Said I never pulled out a book in the presence of Miss Belfield—Wonder'd that I can't wear a shirt without laced ruffles—Certain it is not for her I take such pains in dress.

4. Going out—My wife in tears—Staid out till one—Wife scolded—Did not make an answer—Fell asleep, and rose at 9 on Thursday morning.

In this manner, gentlemen, am I situated with a matrimonial helpmate. Let my case be a warning to others, and suffer me to conclude with the old song,

*Ye Gods, ye gave to me a wife,  
Out of your grace and favour;  
To be the comfort of my life,  
And I was glad to have her.  
But if your providence divine  
For greater bliss design her;  
T'obey your will, at any time  
I'm ready to resign her.*

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### The POLITICIAN. No. XVI.

THE variety of opinions which have been occasioned by the publication of the preliminary articles of peace, and the very great importance of the ensuing negotiation, induces us to think, that a general discussion of the most material parts will be no disagreeable circumstance to our readers. In our former papers we have endeavoured to shew how small a dependance was to be laid upon the promises of the French in any treaty of peace, and how absurd it would be in us to give the least credit at this juncture to a nation by which we have been so frequently injured and deceived. We shall now strive to shew how far the present preliminaries appear calculated to procure us a lasting and an honourable peace; and how far, in our opinion, they are adequate to the extraordinary success with which Providence has been pleased to bless our arms during the prosecution of the war.

The first thing to be considered on this occasion is the restitution of the most considerable conquests which we have made, at a prodigious expence of money, and a large effusion of blood. The advocates for the preliminaries tell us, that our enemies never would have made peace unless we had consented to such a restitution. Here let us ask these very sagacious gentlemen a question, which we have frequently put, How it was in their power to help it? It was considerably better for them to come to any terms, than to carry on a war merely defensive, and to expose the little remainder of their fleets and colonies to the conquering arms of a victorious enemy. In what manner, let us ask, could they possibly recruit their shattered marine? or what could they do in Germany with their troops, but put us to an expence, which we could very well bear, of watching their motions?



But now that we have mentioned Germany, let us observe, that this is the great argument which our ministerial writers made use of to reconcile the nation to the terms of the ensuing negociation. Our German connexions say they, put us to an annual expence of seven millions sterling, which we save, at a single stroke of the pen, by the restitution of the French settlements. This yearly expence of seven millions, continue these able politicians, was a millstone about the neck of the English nation, which in time would have sunk us to the lowest pit of wretchedness and ruin—Mighty pretty truly!—In what time pray? Were not the French colonies all the while reimbursing that expence? and was it even to continue to eternity, as these colonies were every day rising in their value, should not we have been considerably gainers by the bargain? But in fact this expence could not, in the nature of things, have lasted above two or three campaigns longer: the empress queen has evidently demonstrated her pacific intentions, and, after the late successes of his Prussian majesty, and the crush her arms have received, we have very little reason to suppose, that the king of Prussia's still insisting on the retention of Silesia, would prove any material impediment to the opening of a negotiation. To say that the French would maintain an army in Germany, from no other motive but the sake of putting us to an expence, is saying nothing. The French are a politic, shrewd, and sensible people; and can we suppose, when they were convinced that their cause would be nothing bettered by keeping up a force upon the continent, and saw that we were determined to maintain a force on the continent also; I say, when they were satisfied of all this, and perfectly conscious that their German opposition would not recover their American settlements, is it to be supposed that they would still carry on an unnecessary contention, and spend four or five millions of money themselves, for no other reason in the world but to make us expend seven? besides this, I believe the French would find it every whit as difficult to raise one of their millions, as we should to supply the whole of ours, without even reckoning that their own settlements in America answered at least every expence which their obstinacy had put us to in Europe.

There is another circumstance which interested writers have endeavoured to alarm us with, and that is a reverse of fortune. But let us only ask, what reverse of fortune can be expected or supposed, ~~when~~ our enemies, so far from being able to attack our property, are ~~not~~ in any situation of defending their own? If we were not afraid of the French when they were in their most formidable state, we can have but little reason to be apprehensive when we have reduced them to the lowest.

But our modern Machiavels have advanced two of the most extraordinary positions that possibly ever entered into the brain of a political Quixotte: the first is, that as conquest was not the original  
mo-

motive of our rupture with France, we have no right to keep any of those settlements which we have gained during the war; and the second is, that if we do we shall be undone by our extraordinary successes. To dwell upon the absurdity of such preposterous opinions would be offering an insult to the judgment of our readers; we shall therefore, in one concluding argument, sum up every thing which can be said upon the occasion.

The present, or, more properly speaking, the late war, was begun entirely by the ambition of France, and supported by the power of her colonies. She is therefore, from reason and nature, obliged to indemnify us for whatever expence she has put us to in the prosecution of it; and we are highly justified by the right of conquest, and the law of nations, to keep every settlement which puts it in the power of a perfidious enemy to renew their ambitious and unwarrantable measures. A restitution of her colonies is putting a dagger into the hand that would stab us to the heart. That we have by the present preliminaries gained more than at the commencement of the war, is not disallowed; but the question is, have we gained as much as the successes in the prosecution gave us an honest title to expect? If the question should be answered in the negative, as we have but too much reason to think it will, neither this nor any future age will think itself much obliged to the managers of the present preliminaries.

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### The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT.

Miss Sophia B——, in continuation, to Lady Betty L——.

**T**HIS anecdote of lord Winworth, gave me, my dear lady Betty, a very high idea of that nobleman's character; something so greatly sensible and spirited, so exaltedly abstracted from the common run of men, that I could not help expressing my admiration of his behaviour to lady Charlotte, who was highly delighted with my encomiums.—But pray, my dear, says I to her, if my lord and you entertain a reciprocal esteem for one another, why, in the name of wonder, don't you bring matters to an eclairsissement? Lady D——, I presume, can have no objection to such a son-in-law as the earl of Winworth.

Why, my dear, replied lady Charlotte, she can possibly have no reasonable one.—On the contrary, my lord, in the eye of prudence, is a very advantageous match; he has a clear paternal estate of seventeen thousand pounds a year, exclusive of a large fortune, which lately came to him by the death of the duchess dowager of B——, his grandmother.—But I don't know how it is; for tho'

my mother is by no means a stranger to our sentiments for one another, yet she is always starting difficulties, or finding some new offer, to disconcert us; nay, she once went far enough to say, that she had rather attend me to the grave, than wait upon me to be married to lord Winworth.

That's very surprizing indeed, my dear, said I, considering the particular civility with which she treats his lordship.

Why, so it is, returned Charlotte; and, on my conscience, I have been more than once tempted to imagine, that she had some secret intentions of having him herself.

That indeed, observed I, would be a little extraordinary.

Without doubt, answered lady Charlotte; but only consider, my dear, that she always professes the highest esteem for lord Winworth; is uncommonly good-humour'd when she is in his company; says, he is the most handsome, and the best bred man she ever saw; and, whenever he is mentioned, grows extravagant in his character.—What then must one fancy? one would naturally imagine she should think herself extremely happy in the prospect of such a son-in-law, instead of using every method in her power to break off his attachment to her daughter.—Upon my word, Sophy, it makes me very often miserable; and I really don't know, sometimes, what to do with myself.

But, my dear, as you are now of age, I should suppose that your fortune was in your own power, and that if lady D— exerted any unreasonable degree of authority, you might, any time, fly into the arms of your lover, without any consideration but the indulgence of your own inclinations.

I protest, cried lady Charlotte, laughing, I didn't think you were so mad a girl.—Why, you are absolutely a rake.—But I must inform you, my dear Sophy, that two trifling circumstances have put it out of my power ever to take so extraordinary a resolution.—In the first place, by the will of my father I am never to get a single sixpence unless I marry with my mother's consent; but if I meet with her approbation, he has, out of a very large fortune, most generously left me fifteen thousand pounds, and devised all the rest of his personal estate to my mother, the family one going, of course, to my brother, who is now in Italy, upon the completion of his tour. You may easily judge from what I have told you, my dear Sophy, of the little likelihood which I have of a union with lord Winworth, while such an affair is opposite to my mother's inclination; therefore discretion obliges me to wait for some happy alteration in her temper, if what I greatly fear, a tendre in her own bosom for his lordship, should not be the case.—In the next place, tho' my lord Winworth has often, in the most earnest manner, solicited my hand, yet I cannot think of giving an absolute beggar to his arms.—'Tis true, an addition of fortune will be a matter of little

little consequence to him.—But, I don't know how it is, I can't get the better of an unaccountable pride I have upon this occasion; and the higher I find my opinion of his generosity, the greater my reluctance to put it to the proof.—Besides, my dear, should my mother, as I am but too apprehensive she does, entertain any sentiments for him of a tender nature, I should be the most miserable creature in the universe.—O Sophy! I am almost distracted with a variety of hopes and fears.—Take care of your heart, my dear girl; for, upon my word, this love is a very dangerous enemy to tranquillity.

I was really surprized, lady Betty, at Charlotte's story; but I was not altogether satisfied in relation to that part, where she is so apprehensive of finding a rival in her mother. I therefore took the liberty of asking her, if she had no other grounds for her suspicions in that point, but what she had already been kind enough to communicate; or if she had ever asked lady D—— the reason of her objections to lord Winworth as a son-in-law?

Why, my dear, replied lady Charlotte, I have more than once put that question; but the answers I received were far from satisfactory.—The most explicit with which my mother ever favoured me, was one day as we were sitting together, after dinner, in the parlour; lord Winworth's name was brought up, somehow, in conversation; and her ladyship, turning about to me, clapped her hand upon my arm, and cried out,—Charlotte!—that's the finest gentleman in England.

This I thought a very favourable opportunity for coming to a proper explanation; and therefore took the liberty of observing, that if he was so fine a gentleman, I was surprized she didn't suffer me to receive his addresses.

Why Charlotte, says she, you are in prodigious haste for a husband.—I must own, continued my cousin, the subject was rather irksome to speak of; for, however a young woman's real inclinations may tend, a parent is by no means an agreeable confidant.—There is an unaccountable reluctance in her bosom, to reveal the situation of her heart; and she fears to be thought too forward, let the necessity be ever so great for throwing off her reserve.

This, my dear Sophy, was exactly my case.—I was not a little confounded at my mother's observation; but being determined, if possible, to come at her real motive for disliking my lord as a son-in-law, I pluck'd up all the courage I was mistress of, and replied, No, my dear mamma, I am in no manner of haste; but as such a circumstance may be expected to happen some time or other, 'twould give me much pleasure to know your ladyship's objection to lord Winworth, that I may, for the future, know in what manner I am to treat him.

Lord

Lord Winworth! child, replied my mamma, and laid a strong emphasis upon the words lord Winworth, as if she was surprised at my mentioning his lordship.

Yes, madam, returned I, lord Winworth.—Your ladyship has not, surely, forgot how far I have been honoured with the good opinion of his lordship.

Really, Charlotte, answered my mamma, with as much severity in her looks as she could possibly assume, this conversation is not altogether so delicate, on your side of the question, as I could wish.

I am infinitely sorry, madam, answered I, that your ladyship does not approve of it: but suffer me, my dear mamma, to observe, that as I purpose, whenever I alter my condition, to be entirely regulated by your advice, 'tis but reasonable I should know, why any particular person, who offers, is, or is not honoured with your recommendation.

If you would indeed be regulated by my advice, says my mamma, Charlotte, you would never think about my lord Winworth, nor ever resume this conversation.

Dear madam, replied I, 'tis my study, my duty, to oblige you in every circumstance; yet you must not be angry with me, if, upon this occasion, I am a little solicitous to know the reason of such an injunction.—Your ladyship cannot surely be acquainted with any thing which is improper for me to know upon this subject.—Is there any circumstance in his lordship's character—

Lord! what makes the girl so importunate? interrupted my mamma, peevishly.—Before I was married, child, I durst not presume to talk in this manner to my mother; and yet I was generally thought, not to be totally destitute of common understanding.—Upon my word, Charlotte, I believe you really like the fellow.

I am infinitely sorry, madam, answered I, to give your ladyship any cause of being offended with me.—But suppose, madam, that I did not dislike his lordship, would there be any great harm in such a circumstance?

See there! exclaimed my mother, just as I feared.—Why, surely, child, you can't be so extremely indiscreet, as to have any serious notions of his lordship.—Upon my word, I begin to be concerned for you.

Dear madam, returned I, why do you permit his coming to the house, if he is so very disagreeable?—Surely—

Hold your tongue, Charlotte, interrupted my mother.—I don't disapprove of your receiving lord Winworth as an acquaintance, or a friend; but I must never have you think of him as a husband.—The man's no fool, child.

I must own, says Charlotte, my dear Sophy, I was not a little nettled at this expression, and answered saucily enough.—I hope, madam,



madam, any regard which his lordship might entertain for me, would not be considered as an impeachment of his understanding.

Upon my word ! exclaimed my mother, indeed ! why, surely, child, you have a very high opinion of your own attractions.

Why, madam, answered I, young people will be vain, in spite of the world ; but let me think ever so much of my own attractions, I assure your ladyship, I esteem it my principal merit to be your daughter.

This compliment, my dear Sophy, continued lady Charlotte, not a little softened my mama to continue the conversation.—For, take my word, let the generality of the world seem ever so averse to adulation, a little well-timed flattery goes down with the nicest of us, and sits with wonderful ease upon the stomachs of the most delicate ;—at least, it served my turn upon this occasion, and so far I am obliged to it.

My mama resuming her good humour, the conversation was continued ; and giving me a look of more tenderness than I had received from her before, mixed, however, with some anxiety and concern, My dear Charlotte, says she, I need not tell you how much your happiness engrosses my attention ; it is the first wish of my heart.—But press me no farther on this subject—there are reasons of such a nature, to obstruct your union with lord Winworth, that I cannot hear you mention the name of that young fellow without a sensible regret.—The earl of Bramley, my dear, has been for some time soliciting me in favour of his eldest son lord Westwood.—I have never seen the young gentleman ; but, by all accounts, he is a very amiable young fellow ; and your brother's last letters from Turin speak highly in his favour.—I'd have you think on't, Charlotte ;—for be assured, my dear, for particular reasons, I would rather follow you to the grave, than wait upon you to church with lord Winworth.

This was all, my dear Sophy, which was mentioned on this subject ; and now give me your opinion with that generous candour and sincerity which I know is inseparably united with your heart.—Don't you think, my dear, from this mysterious manner of my mamma, that I have reason enough to be apprehensive of her inclinations.—You see, Sophy, she is still a very fine woman, and not above eight-and-thirty ; nay, upon my honour, she looks so prodigiously well, that was she to contend for a conquest, she might prove a formidable rival to the most celebrated beauty in England.—It would be a shocking affair, Sophy, for the mother to be in love with the daughter's husband.—O heavens ! there's no possibility of bearing the supposition.—But speak, my dear ; what do you think on't ?

Why indeed, lady Charlotte answered, I can't say any thing to it ; but till you have more positive grounds for your suspicions,  
I would

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I would advise you to lay them aside; for conjectures of this nature are only calculated to make you miserable.

Well, Sophy, cried lady Charlotte, I'll hope all for the best.—But now, my dear, as there is not a secret of my heart with which you are unacquainted, I must insist, my bewitching girl, upon knowing every article in that little breast of yours; though, by the bye, Sophy, we have spent a monstrous time in prattle; but no matter.—Let me know, my dear, if this unfortunate fellow of a colonel has any thing to hope for.

Lord! lady Charlotte, said I, how can you talk so?

Come, come, you sweet provoking girl, none of your reserves to me; have not I told you every thing?—Do you see any thing in the man's figure amiss?

Nothing, my dear, returned I, but far on the contrary.

Hum——far on the contrary, repeated lady Charlotte; well said, Sophy.

Do you think, continued she, there is any thing disagreeable in his conversation?

I can't say I do, my dear, answered I; for in the short time that I was in his company, his understanding commanded my good opinion.—But that's no wonder; is he not a favourite of yours, and a friend of lord Winworth's?

Thank you, my dear, returned Charlotte. The colonel is, indeed, a very sensible young fellow, and few people are happier in an excellence of character.—He is not above eight-and-twenty, and yet his merit has raised him to a regiment.—He has served abroad with the highest reputation; and at home he is laying his country under fresh obligations by his behaviour in parliament.—You and I must go some day to the gallery of the house of commons, and 'tis ten to one but we shall hear him in the debates.—I have gone several times, and, upon my honour, I think he is one of the best orators in the house.—His reasoning is so clear, his language so polite, and his manner so elegant, my dear Sophy, look to your heart, for absolutely the colonel is a very dangerous enemy.

[To be continued.]

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## THE GREEN ROOM.

**I**N the theatrical exhibitions of this month at Drury-lane theatre, we have met with little more than a repetition of the most general stock plays, of which we have taken notice in several of our preceding numbers; we can therefore with no great propriety make mention of above one or two of the most capital: the first of which,

Zara,

Zara was performed, for the benefit of a public charity, to a very crouded audience, who reflected at once the highest honour upon the humanity, as well as the taste of the kingdom. We would not from this infer, that there is any thing very extraordinary in the tragedy itself; but the three capital characters of Osman, Lusignan, and Zara, being as well represented as any three characters on our stage, we think no audience can more evidently prove their taste, than by giving them every degree of favour and encouragement. Mr. Holland, in Osman, falls very little short of Mr. Barry, and scarcely wants any requisite but the astonishing tones of that celebrated actor. Mr. Garrick's Lusignan is what his warmest advocates can wish, a judicious, a masterly, an exquisite piece of acting; and however that gentleman may resent the freedom of our observations, upon some other occasions, wherein we have deviated from the general opinion, we shall, nevertheless, be as free in our praise, as we were open in our censure, with as little an ambition of acquiring his friendship upon the one hand, as we shew apprehension of incurring his resentment on the other. Mrs. Cibber, in Zara, has put it out of our power to do justice to her merit; and unless she abates no small share of her excellence in this part, the next time the play is represented, we shall find it equally impossible to give the least idea of her performance to our readers.

The Alchymist has kept possession of the stage for some years with no little reputation, merely through the public opinion of Mr. Garrick's great excellence in Abel Druggier: but with all possible deference to the judgment of the town, though we readily own that Mr. Garrick hits off the well-meaning simpleton in many parts, to the greatest perfection; let us ask, if it is likely so very, very a simpleton as Abel, should, in the quarrelling scene, throw himself into all the knowing attitudes of the most notorious bruisers? or appear as conversant with the science of the bear-garden, as Johnny Slack or George Stevens? yet this is the scene for which Mr. Garrick is most highly celebrated, notwithstanding so apparent, so capital an absurdity.

On Saturday the 18th Richard the Third was represented, Mr. Garrick appearing in the character of the hero; yet excellent, as he undoubtedly is in some scenes, yet in others his recitation is frequently turgid, and his gesture unnatural. Unhappy as Mr. Sheridan is in his voice, he is by much a greater master of this part, nor does he ever run into erroneous expressions through any deficiency in power: which is not the case with Mr. Garrick; for the latter has been remarkable for pronouncing the following line just before the beginning of the battle, in this manner;

*Draw archers draw, your arrows to the head;*  
instead of placing a comma at the word archers, as the proper reading

ing requires, he puts a semicolon after the verb draw, where there should be no stop at all, by which means he recovers his voice to roar out the remaining part of the line, and receives a thunderer from the good-natured citizens in the pit, and the critical apprentices in the upper gallery. But to leave the inhabitants of Drury-Lane, where we found them, and to say something of their Covent-Garden brethren.

At the beginning of this month, one Mr. Day made his appearance at Covent-Garden theatre in *Pierre*, in Otway's *Venice Preserv'd*; but with that mediocrity of merit, which gives no great reputation to the actor, or satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Ross in *Jaffier* is deservedly admired; nor is Mrs. Ward without a great degree of the affecting in the character of *Belvidera*.

Shakespeare's *Alls Well that ends Well* has been performed at this theatre with an applause as just as universal. This piece was some time ago revived at Drury-Lane house; but to draw the least comparison between the performance of it on that stage, and at Covent-Garden, would be doing the highest injustice to the latter, which is to the last degree superior in the representation of almost every character.

A Comic Opera, by the author of *Thomas and Sally*, has been also brought out here with the greatest success; the plan of which, and the characters, are as follows;

<i>Justice Woodcock,</i>	<i>Mr. Shuter.</i>
<i>Sir William Meadows,</i>	<i>Mr. Collins.</i>
<i>Hawthorn,</i>	<i>Mr. Beard.</i>
<i>Young Meadows,</i>	<i>Mr. Mattocks.</i>
<i>Euface,</i>	<i>Mr. Dyer.</i>
<i>Hodge,</i>	<i>Mr. Dunstall.</i>
<i>Lucinda,</i>	<i>Miss Hallam.</i>
<i>Mrs. Deborah Woodcock,</i>	<i>Mrs. Walker.</i>
<i>Madge,</i>	<i>Miss Davis.</i>
<i>Rossetta,</i>	<i>Miss Brent.</i>

Sir William Meadows having agreed with a neighbouring gentleman, that his son should marry the others daughter; the young couple, who have never seen each other, entertain a mutual aversion to the match, and to avoid the necessity of submitting to paternal authority, privately elope from their separate habitations; the lady applies to an old school-fellow of hers, by whom she is concealed in the character of a chamber-maid; and the gentleman hires himself as gardener to Justice Woodcock, where he falls desperately in love with Rossetta, a young woman who waits upon the justice's daughter Lucinda: Rossetta is smitten with the person of Mr. Meadows, who goes by the name of Thomas; but supposing him only a gardener,

dener, and knowing herself to be a person of family, she combats with her passion, and strives to tear him from her heart.

Actuated by the same motives, and receiving some slight from Rossetta, Mr. Meadows, who thinks her nothing more than a chambermaid, determines to quit the village, where his prudence forbids him to marry, and his honour opposes the ruin of Rossetta; but just as he is about putting his resolution in practice, Sir William Meadows, who had had intelligence of his concealment, arrives at Justice Woodcock's, and finds the chambermaid Rossetta to be the identical young lady to whom he intended to marry his son: an explanation then follows, and Mr. Meadows and Rossetta are happily blest in the indulgence of their reciprocal inclinations.

This is the principal story of *Love in a Village*, though there are two under-plots or episodes; the mutual passion of Mr. Eustace and Lucinda, who are kept asunder at the beginning of the piece without any cause, and at the conclusion married without any difficulty. The next is Hodge's infidelity to Madge, occasioned by his falling in love with Rossetta, while he imagined her the chambermaid of Lucinda.

The piece is little more than an alteration, and that for the worse, of Johnson's *Village Opera*; the songs, indeed, are new written, but breathe very little of the air of poetry; the tunes are chiefly old but excellent; and the exhibition such as does the highest honour to the several performers.

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*The following is the substance of a petition presented lately to his majesty, by a very considerable number of merchants trading to the conquer'd islands, and of a memorial of the said merchants presented at the same time to the right hon. the earl of Egremont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.*

THEY represent to his majesty, that by the 7th article of the preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainbleau the 3d of November last, between his majesty, the most Christian king, and the Catholic king, and now published by authority, That those important and valuable conquests and acquisitions of the Islands of Guadeloupe, Mariegalante, Desirade, and Martinico, are to be restored to the French, and to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, provided the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects, who may have settled in the said islands, and other places restored to France by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of their



their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts or of criminal prosecutions.

That animated with the hopes of retaining acquisitions so essential to the encouragement and increase of the trade and commerce of these kingdoms, and relying also on the protection of government, that if it should ever be found necessary to restore any of the conquests, the utmost attention would be paid to the effectual security of the petitioners in all events, and well knowing the ability of government to afford them such protection, they were induced, and thought themselves secure, in venturing their fortunes and properties in the trade to those conquered islands.

That so short a period being now fixed by the preliminaries for the evacuation of the afore-mentioned islands, they have the greatest reason to apprehend, that when the same shall be again in the possession of the French, and under a French government, their properties and effects, which will be very valuable, will be in a state of the utmost danger and insecurity.

That such of them as have effects now on the seas for the island of Cuba, which are to a very large amount, find themselves under worse difficulties, and, as they apprehend, in a more dangerous situation, inasmuch as it appears to them, that no provision is made by the preliminary articles, for securing to the British subjects their persons, properties, or effects, in the said island, after it is surrendered to the king of Spain.

They therefore most humbly pray, that his majesty will be graciously pleased to take their case into consideration, and grant them such relief as to his majesty shall seem meet, &c.

And in their memorial to the earl of Egremont they represent, that his majesty having been graciously pleased to lay before parliament the preliminary articles of peace signed between the belligerent powers, and which are now made public, they solicit his lordship for the explanation of some articles, which they apprehend most essentially affect their interest and property; convinced that his majesty's care for the commercial interests of his subjects, will procure them full security of their demands, in the liquidation of an extensive trade, begun and carried on under the sanction of a British government.

That not doubting but his majesty, in his great goodness, will be willing to give his subjects the full benefit of peace as soon as possible, they apprehend this surrender of these islands may take place much earlier than at first expected, the time limited by the 7th article of the preliminaries for the evacuation of the islands conquered from the French, being only three months after ratification of the definitive treaty, allowing a further time of eighteen months to sell estates, &c. and the 22d article confining the surrender of the island

Island of Cuba, and the fortrefs of the Havannah, within the said term of three months, without any further stipulation of time; therefore they cannot avoid expreffing their fears that this short period of three months may lay them under great and peculiar hardships and difficulties.

That trade in the West India iflands is a barter of one commodity for another; the European goods brought there are generally fold payable at the enfuing crops, and purchases made in the year 1762, are payable by the produce of the crops in 1763. The preliminaries bearing date from the 3d of November 1762, and the crops not being got in till the end of the month of August 1763, there is great reason to believe that few or none of the inhabitants will be able to pay in due time the demands made on them; and the merchants have no other security for the payment of their debts, during the further term of eighteen months granted in the 7th article, than the good-will of the governor, acting under French authority; and even this security fails them in the island of Cuba, and the fortrefs of the Havannah.

It is well known, that by the laws of France, no levies can be made in their iflands on lands or negroes for debts, though judgment is obtained in their courts; and that no foreign vessel can be admitted into their iflands, but by a special licence from the French king, and that all returns must be made to France. Under these circumstances the English will be debarred sending their own vessels during the term of eighteen months above-mentioned, to bring home the effects obtained in payment of their just demands, to the very great prejudice of the merchants (who in that case will be obliged to recover their property in France) to the great determine of the British navigation, and to his majesty's revenues, by the loss of the duties that would arise, if these goods were permitted to be brought directly to England in their own ships, during the said term of eighteen months, or such part thereof as might be deemed reasonable between the crowns.

And it appears doubtful to the merchants, whether, during the term of three months prescribed by the 7th and 22d articles of the preliminaries, the British subjects will enjoy the privileges of an exclusive trade to the conquered iflands. This point seems very essential, and it is apparent the English must be sufferers by a competition.

In the common course of trade ships are daily sent out to supply correspondents with the commodities mostly in demand; many have been lately sent from England for the conquered iflands, and chiefly loaded with goods bought or contracted for before the preliminaries of peace were known. Many of the adventures, may, by various accidents at sea, detention for convoy, or other unavoidable misfortunes, not reach their intended port, till within a very short time,

time, or perhaps after the expiration of the time prefixed by the 7th and 22d articles of the preliminaries, though cleared out of the several ports of England in due time and form. The merchants are now at a loss to know, whether in such cases, their ships will be admitted to enter freely the place of their destination, as their property must be greatly endangered by being obliged to carry to a different market goods made and calculated for the places they were originally intended for; or, if admitted, to sell at any rate a commodity perhaps prohibited by French or Spanish laws at the time of its arrival.

The memorial concludes with saying, that the merchants, confiding in his majesty's wonted goodness for the welfare of all his subjects, have presumed, with all humility, to lay their request at his majesty's feet, and to solicit his lordship's aid and assistance, in an affair of so much importance to them, and to the nation in general.

It is supposed, and with great probability of truth, that no less than two millions sterling of property is owing or engaged for in the conquered islands to the British merchants. An object not unworthy the attention of a British government.

### The TRIFLER.

I WAS sitting at breakfast, a morning or two ago, with the sensible AMANDA, who is one of those ornaments to her sex which we can never behold without mixing a secret veneration with our esteem, and considering, as at once, the matter of our reverence, and the object of our love. AMANDA is about eight-and-twenty, has a person possessed of every beauty, and a heart replete with every grace. I am infinitely happy in the acquaintance of this amiable lady, and pass as many hours as I possibly can in her company, without interrupting her avocations, or encroaching on her time. Our last conversation turned upon the depravity of the times, but more particularly dwelt upon the infamous practice of seducing the innocent and the unwary of the softer sex to ruin and disgrace. I have no patience, cried AMANDA, with this dangerous set of villains, and am surprized that our legislature has not provided a punishment for corrupting the heart, as well as attempting the person. Though a woman were unfortunate enough to be forced, still her mind might remain unpolluted, and she would be more the object of our pity than the cause of our reproach. But when she is seduced a voluntary sacrifice to shame, her principles are destroyed, and there is no refuge to save her from continued prostitution. The necessitous wretch, who in the extremity of want takes a purse upon the road, is delivered over to the severity of our laws,

laws, while the villain who perverts the morals of an innocent young woman, entails infamy on her name, and affliction on her family, is countenanced by the custom of the world in so monstrous a proceeding, and from the lenity or remissness of the laws, encouraged to destroy. You saw Jenny Barlowe, Mr. Trisler (continued AMANDA) who lived with me about six months ago: that girl was of a tolerable family, but had no other dependance than a very agreeable person and a good education; her friends recommended her to me, and I liked her prodigiously. It happened, that about a twelvemonth after she came into my service, that wild brother of mine, coming from abroad, was taken with her, and made some proposals to which Jenny returned this answer; a copy of which I shall always keep, as it does the highest honour to the worthy girl's character.

To Charles ————— Esq;

S I R,

I KNOW not in what manner to answer the letter you were pleased to honour me with, or to talk upon a subject which I must tremble but to name. You think proper to inform me, Sir, that I am not disagreeable; but even supposing that to be the case, must I sacrifice my character, disgrace an honest, though an humble family, and bring, perhaps, an hoary father to the grave with affliction, because an accidental compliment has been made to my person. No, Sir, I never can be yours upon such terms, nor wou'd I have you on my own. It is but a poor proof of that esteem you proffer for me, to be solicitous for my ruin; and an odd way of praising my understanding, to labour for my disgrace. O Sir, how can you reconcile so glaring an inconsistency, or think to make yourself agreeable in my opinion, by supposing me capable of what I must despise! To go as far as upon this subject as we possibly can, Sir, and even to admit that you really loved me, what then must be the case? Is it reasonable, or could you be so ungenerous as to expect that I should destroy the happiness of my life for the tranquillity of yours? Give me leave to observe, Sir, that the man who could stoop to so ignoble a procedure, and seek to establish his peace by destroying the quiet of the woman he loved, deserves but a very little portion of her regard, and can lay no great claim to any dignity of sentiment, or nobleness of character. You, Sir, are so highly my superior, and I have so many obligations to my honoured lady, your sister, that it would be an unpardonable weakness in you to think of me on serious terms, and a monstrous ingratitude for me to take the least advantage of your easiness if you did.

Let me beseech you, Sir, to think no more of this affair. Your family has a claim upon you for some worthy lady, suitable to your birth

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birth and fortune. Mine, lowly as it is, I must not foolishly debase. If in the course of this letter, Sir, I have been any way wanting in that respect which is due to a brother of my mistress, be just enough to the motive, and think I was only writing to the person who would sacrifice my name. I shall conclude, Sir, with wishing you every happiness, and hope soon to see you blest with some amiable lady, who may be worthy of your merit, as I can never choose to stile myself any thing more than,

S I R,

Your most humble and obedient,

JANE BARLOWE.

My brother, continued AMANDA, was highly pleased with the good sense and resolution of Jenny's letter, and shewed it to me: I was no less delighted; and calling her up stairs, I put my arm round her neck and kissed her, saying, God bless you my worthy girl, and improve so noble a way of thinking. Poor Jenny, seeing my brother and the letter in his hand, was not at a loss to know the meaning of my behaviour, though she was overcome with the surprise: she trembled prodigiously, and kneeling down took hold of my hand, and put it to her lips, bursting into a flood of tears. My brother was greatly affected, and raising her up, Jenny, says he, I sincerely ask your pardon, and assure you I shall never utter a syllable more upon the subject of your letter. You must forgive me, and, as a proof of that forgiveness, accept of this note, which I give as an expiation of my offence, and a reward to your virtue. Charles, Mr. Trister, quite charmed me; it was for 100*l*. Jenny is since married to a young fellow who keeps a linen-draper's shop near Charing-cross, and is in a very good way of business. My brother and I furnished the house for them, and at the wedding he gave Jenny away while I officiated as bridesmaid —Here Amanda ended her relation; and as the story wants neither moral nor application, I shall make no apology for offering it to my Readers.

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### Reflections on Friendship in Sovereigns.

From VILLARET's History of FRANCE.

**I**T is not one of the least disagreeable circumstances annexed to the possession of the diadem, that kings (in this more unhappy than the meanest of their subjects) cannot indulge themselves in the sweets of friendship, however strong their propensity; and that, restrained by their very grandeur, the lustre of their rank renders them accountable to the publick for their private affections. Sove-



reigns have sometimes been reproached for having no friends; and if they raise any of their subjects to this endearing honour, immediately that petulance which blamed their insensibility, exclaims against their choice; the cry is, that all favours are engrossed by those about the throne. Those grants, however, which appear irregular and exorbitant, should be less imputed to the protuseness or ductility of princes, than to the insatiable ambition of those who obfede them. Charles surnamed de la Cerda, a young Spaniard of illustrious birth, enjoyed the confidence and affection of John II. king of France, but his avidity betrayed him into many culpable steps. Having attained to the summit of honours, and shining in the highest sphere of royal favour, every greedy courtier was his enemy; the nobility, and especially the princes of the blood, were offended; yet, blinded by prosperity, he did not see, or he despised, the general hatred which his elevation was drawing on him, he pushed his good fortune too far.

This giddy favourite was murdered by assassins hired by Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, of whom Mr. Villaret says, "That he never contradicted his surname by one single act of virtue;" and Mezerai, "That he had all the accomplishments and good qualities which a depraved heart renders pernicious; wit, elocution, address, bravery, and liberality."

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*Observations concerning the Body of his late Majesty, Oct. 26, 1760.  
By Frank Nicholls, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to his late Majesty;  
in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, President  
of the Royal Society.*

My Lord,

THE circumstances attending the death of the late king being such, as are not (I apprehend) to be met with in any of the records of physical cases, and such as, from the nature of the parts concerned, are not easily accounted for; I presume it will be agreeable to your lordship, to the society in which you preside, and to the learned world in general, if I lay before your lordship, and the society, a minute detail of what occurred on that remarkable and melancholy occasion; with such explanations as arise from the circumstances of the case.

According to the report of the pages then in waiting, about seven in the morning, Sat. Oct. 25th, a noise was somewhere heard, as if a large billet had tumbled down; and, upon enquiry, his majesty was found fallen upon the ground, speechless and motionless, with a slight contused wound on his right temple. He appeared to have just come from his necessary stool, and as if going to open his ef-

critoire. Mr. Andrews (at that time surgeon to the household) attempted to take away some blood; but in vain, as no signs of sense or motion were observed, from the time of his fall.

The next day (Sunday Oct. 26) by order of the lord chamberlain, I attended, with the two serjeant surgeons, who were directed to open and embalm the royal body.

On opening the abdomen, all the parts therein contained were found in a natural and healthy state, except that some hydatides (or watery bladders) were found between the substance of each kidney and its internal coat. These hydatides might, in time, have proved fatal, either by compressing and destroying the kidneys, so as to bring on an incurable suppression of urine; or, by discharging a lymph into the cavity of the abdomen, might have formed a dropsy, not to be removed by any medicines; but, in the present case, these hydatides were of no consequence, as none of them exceeded the bulk of a common walnut.

On opening the head, the brain was found in a healthy state, no ways loaded with blood, either in its proper vessels, or in the contiguous sinuses of the dura-mater.

Upon opening the chest, the lungs were in a natural state, free from every appearance of inflammation or tubercle; but upon examining the heart, its pericardium was found distended with a quantity of coagulated blood, nearly sufficient to fill a pint cup; and, upon removing this blood, a round orifice appeared in the middle of the upper side of the right ventricle of the heart, large enough to admit the extremity of the little finger. Through the orifice, all the blood brought to the right ventricle had been discharged into the cavity of the pericardium; and, by that extravasated blood, confined between the heart and pericardium, the whole heart was very soon necessarily so compressed, as to prevent any blood contained in the veins from being forced into the auricles; which, therefore, with the ventricles, were found absolutely void of blood, either in a fluid or coagulated state.

As, therefore, no blood could be transmitted through the heart, from the instant that the extravasation was completed, so the heart could deliver none to the brain; and, in consequence, all the animal and vital motions, as they depend on the circulation of the blood through the brain, must necessarily have been stopped, from the same instant; and his majesty must, therefore, have dropped down, and died instantaneously: and as the heart is insensible of acute and circumscribed pain, his death must have been attended with as little of that distress, which usually accompanies the separation of the soul and body, as was possible, under any circumstances whatsoever.

The above-mentioned appearances (as they shewed the immediate cause of his majesty's death) were thought sufficient to form the  
report

report of his present majesty, and the council. But as the very eminent and amiable character of his late majesty must make the nature of his death the object of every one's attention and inquiry; and as the case was exceedingly singular and extraordinary in itself; and as the heart must have been merely passive, and consequently there must have been some other concurrent circumstances necessary to produce such an effect; I judged, at the time when the report was drawn, that a more minute and exact detail would not only be expected by the world, but would be highly proper, as our inquiry furnished sufficient matter.

Two questions naturally arise upon the face of our report; viz. by what means the right side of the heart became so charged with blood, as to be under a necessity of bursting; and how it could happen, that, as the ventricle (when under great distensions) generally makes one continued cavity with the auricle, and is much thicker and stronger than the auricle, the blood should, nevertheless, force its way, by bursting the ventricle, rather than the auricle, seemingly in contradiction to the known property of fluids, to force their way where the resistance is least?

Upon examining the parts, we found the two great arteries (the aorta and pulmonary artery, as far as they are contained within the pericardium) and the right ventricle of the heart stretched beyond their natural state; and in the trunk of the aorta, we found a transverse fissure on its inner side, about an inch and half long, through which some blood had recently passed, under its external coat, and formed an elevated echymosis. This appearance shewed the true state of an incipient aneurism of the aorta; and confirmed the doctrine, which I had the honour to illustrate by an experiment, to the satisfaction of the society, in the year 1728; viz. that the external coat of the artery may (and does) often controul an impetus of the blood, capable of bursting the internal (or ligamentous) coat; although this last is by much the thickest, and seemingly the strongest.

In regard to this distension of the aorta; as his majesty had, for some years, complained of frequent distresses and sinkings about the region of the heart; and as his pulse was, of late years, observed to fall very much upon bleeding; it is not doubted, but that this distension of the aorta had been of long standing, at least to some degree; and, as the pulmonary artery was thereby necessarily compressed, and a resistance, greater than natural, thereby opposed to the blood's discharge out of the right ventricle, it is reasonable to conclude, that a distension and consequent weakness of the pulmonary artery and right ventricle, to some degree, were nearly coeval with that of the aorta. But that the aorta had suffered a more extraordinary and violent distension, immediately antecedent to the bursting of the ventricle, is evident, from the recent fissure of the

aorta, and the consequent extravasation of blood between its coats. Now, as this increased and violent distension of the aorta must have been attended with a proportionate pressure upon the pulmonary artery, and, consequently, an increased opposition to the passage of the blood out of the right ventricle; so that distension of the aorta must be considered as the immediate cause of the right ventricle's being furcharged with blood, and consequently of its bursting.

The immediate cause of this distemper of the aorta, as likewise of its being determined to that particular time, are naturally explicable from his majesty's having been at the necessary stool; as the office then required cannot be executed, but by such a pressure on all the contents of the lower belly, and consequently on the great descending artery, as must, of necessity, subject the trunk of the aorta, and all its upper branches, to a surcharge with blood, continually increasing in proportion as the pressure may happen to be continued longer, or exerted with greater violence, in consequence of a costive habit, or any other resistance.

As to the second question, viz. how it should happen that the blood should force its way rather through the side of the ventricle than of the auricle? since it is well known, that when the ventricle is fully distended with fluids, they will easily pass back into the auricle; so that under such a distension as the ventricle must have suffered before it burst, it should seem to have made one continued cavity with the auricle; of which cavity, the auricle, being by much the weakest part, must have been the most liable to a rupture. This certainly is the circumstance, in which the very great singularity of the case before us consists; and many difficulties offer against any obvious explanation.

Two circumstances, however, seem to throw some light on this obscure and difficult question. The first consists in the texture, connexions, and capacity of the pericardium; the second, in the order in which the several surcharges must have arisen.

The pericardium is a strong tendinous membrane, inelastic in every direction, containing the two auricles, the two ventricles, and the two great arteries, as in a purse: it is fixed to its contents at the back of the two auricles, where, by its connexion, it surrounds the two venæ cavæ; hence, passing along the arch formed by the aorta, it descends to the pulmonary artery, and continues round the orifices of the pulmonary veins, firmly attached to these several parts in its passage. By these connexions, these parts are all fixed in their several stations, incapable of separating from each other, or shifting their situations, however they may happen to be compressed. The pericardium is generally said to serve as a defence to the heart; but that defence seems to consist chiefly, in preventing the right auricle from being stretched by the depressions (or com-  
pla,

planation) of the diaphragm, in hunger and inspiration, and, by its bearing firmly against the sides of the auricles, to support and strengthen them against too great distensions; for the cavity of the pericardium seems to be but little more than commensurate to the bulk of its contents, when one half of them are filled, and the other half empty. This will appear, upon endeavouring to fill the heart, with its auricles, and its two great arteries, with wax, at the same time, while it is inclosed in the pericardium; in which experiment, one or other of these cavities will be found to have been so compressed by the pericardium, as to have refused a free admittance to the wax, and will, therefore, be found proportionally empty.

The inelastic texture, connexions, and capacity of the pericardium, being thus stated, let us now consider the order in which the several distensions must have arisen in the two great arteries and cavities of the heart, with the necessary effects of those distensions on the pericardium, and the parts which it contains.

The first distension (and this a great and violent one) must have arisen in the aorta; and the consequent pressure on the pulmonary artery (by the aorta so distended) must have been sufficient (either by degrees or at once) to stop the blood's discharge out of the right ventricle and pulmonary artery, and to distend both those cavities greatly beyond their natural state of repletion. So that, under these circumstances, the two great arteries, and the right ventricle, must have been under an extraordinary and continued distension (and, consequently, an increase of bulk) at the same time; whereas, in the natural state of the body, these three cavities are alternately dilated and contracted, and the right ventricle is always proportionally diminished in bulk, as the pulmonary artery is increased, and vice versa. So that, with respect to these three great cavities (supposing that their several distensions had been no greater than natural) the pericardium must have been obliged to contain one third more in proportion than its capacity was formed to receive. During this time, the blood being stopped in its passage through the lungs, and its afflux to the left auricle and ventricle being thereby suspended, the left auricle and ventricle must have remained in a contracted state; in consequence of which, the right ventricle had ample space in the pericardium, to admit that degree of distension, which was previously requisite for its bursting. But the right auricle (being fixed to its station by its connexions with the left auricle and the pericardium, and being firmly compressed against the pericardium, by the aorta, the pulmonary artery, and the right ventricle, all which appear to have been, at this time, greatly distended beyond their natural bulk) must have been thereby deprived of the space in the pericardium, necessary to admit of its being distended; and the whole surcharge and distension must, by the pressure of the pericardium



pericardium on the auricle, necessarily have been confined to the right ventricle, till it burst.

Had these furcharges arisen in any other order, their effects must have been greatly different : as for instance, if the furcharge in the right ventricle had arisen from any other pressure, than from a distension of the aorta, the extraordinary bulk of the aorta, and its pressure against the pulmonary artery, would not have existed, and the right auricle not being then compressed against the pericardium, would have been at liberty to distend, till the blood had made its way through its sides.

In confirmation of this power, here attributed to the pericardium, of strengthening and supporting its contained parts, let it be observed, that in the case under consideration, the place of the fissure in the aorta is precisely where the pressure of the pericardium is kept off from the aorta, to a considerable degree, by the situation of the right auricle and the pulmonary artery.

I am, my Lord, &c.

FRANK NICHOLLS.

### A description of the country of FLORIDA.

**F**LORIDA Proper is, at present, that peninsula lying between Georgia and Cape Florida. The air of this region is pure and temperate, and the country in general healthy. It is more subject to heat than cold, being only a few degrees north of the tropic of Cancer ; but though the former is sometimes very great, it is much tempered at times by the sea breezes. The country abounds with all sorts of timber, but the tree most valued in this country is saffrafras, called, by the natives of Florida, Palama or Pavama ; large quantities of which are exported annually from hence. It never rises to a greater height than a small pine, growing both on the shore and on the mountains ; but always in a soil neither very dry nor very moist. The Spaniards of San Matheo and St. Augustine, having been almost every one seized with fevers, from the use of bad food and muddy water, were told by the French to take saffrafras in the same manner as they had seen it used by the savages, that is, to cut the root into small pieces, and boil it in water ; having done which, and drinking the liquor fasting, and at their meals, they found it perfectly cured them. Several other experiments have been made with it ; and, if we may believe them, there is hardly any malady which can withstand the efficacy of this drink. It was their sole remedy, and universal preservative, in Florida ; but when they are short of provisions they do not use it, because it would create an eager appetite, still more insupportable than any disorder

disorder whatever. They add, that saffaras is an admirable specific against the venereal distemper.

The many rivers with which Florida is watered not only abound with fish, but render it inferior to no country, either in pleasantness or fertility. The coast indeed is sandy; but a little further from the sea, the soil is so good as to yield all sorts of grain. Almost every where they have two crops of Indian corn in a year. All along the coast, and two or three hundred miles up the country from the sea, they have the root of which the Cassave flour and bread is made in the greatest part of America, betwixt the two tropics; and is reckoned as good as our manchet. There is good beef, veal, and mutton, with plenty of hogs, especially on the sea coast; they have acorns, cocoa nuts, and other mast. Here are horses, not only for draught, but also for the saddle. Their cattle have a long black sort of hair, or rather wool, so fine, that with some small mixture it is thought it would be preferable to common wool, for hats, cloathing, and other necessaries. Though cotton grows wild here in great plenty, yet it is not manufactured. Of the bark of trees they make thread, cords, and ropes. Upon the whole coast, for two hundred leagues, are several vast beds of oysters: and in fresh water lakes and rivers is a sort of shell-fish, between a mussel and a pearl oyster, in some of which are found pearls, and many larger than ordinary. From Cape Florida to Mexico, both to the east and west of the Mississippi, is to be found also, especially after high south winds, a sort of stone pitch, which the Spaniards, who call it *Cosseá*, moisten with grease, and use it for their vessels in the nature of pitch; and they say it is much better than ours in hot countries, as not being so apt to melt.

In lat. 26 deg. 56 min. and a good way upwards, the coast of the main land of Florida cannot be approached, by reason of the shoals and small islands, most of which are very low and barren, and so close together, that canoes of bark can hardly pass between them. Few savages inhabit this part of the country; but the coast is the kingdom, as it were, of oysters. All its shore abounds in mangrove trees, to which adhere a prodigious quantity of small oysters; others much larger are to be met with in the sea, and in such numbers, that they are sometimes taken for rocks, level with the surface of the water.

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TO the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

**I** READ in the public papers that the present prospect of peace has given universal satisfaction to the French—Who ever doubted but it would? a respite brought to a criminal the very

morning of his execution, no one would suppose could be a disagreeable circumstance. Why then should we think that a reprieve brought to the French at the very crisis that they were going out, as Congreve has it, in a stink, like a candle's end upon a fave-all, would be a matter of less exultation? The French ambassador had great reason to felicitate himself at the foot of the throne upon the ratification of preliminaries, and possibly this is the only instance of a Frenchman's speaking with sincerity.

But, Gentlemen, notwithstanding the mighty parade, and suffer me to call it *pomposity* of expression, which issued in his excellency's address, there is one particular passage which no honest Englishman can read with much satisfaction; and that is, where my lord duke endeavours to pay a compliment to his majesty, by telling him, he has a heart worthy of being united in the strictest bonds of amity with the French king. However highly his excellency may think of his master's virtues, this kingdom has for many years stiled him proud, ambitious, and unjust; it has been the voice of the people, the opinion of p——, and, I dare go farther, the declaration of the ———. What true lover of his country, what sincere admirer of the best of sovereigns, can therefore look upon this passage without an eye of indignation! His lordship's zeal has in this respect carried him a little too far; and I dare say this nation is very sorry to declare, that there must be no little alteration in the principles of *his* sovereign, before they can possibly be correspondent with those of *ours*.

Far be it from me, Gentlemen, to speak disrespectfully of foreign princes, though they should be enemies to my country. Royalty is intitled, at all times, to veneration, and kings should ever be treated with respect. But where the virtues of my own sovereign, the person next to heaven intitled to my reverence, is lessened by any comparison, I should think myself wanting in the duty of a subject and the spirit of an Englishman, not to take notice of the affront.

In despotic governments, whatever wrong is done must be by the king; for as there are no laws to call his ministers to an account, and as they only act by his immediate direction, it must consequently follow, that every instance of tyranny and injustice can be laid at no door but the sovereign's. Tell me, ye unhappy natives of Hanover, tell me, ye wretched people of Portugal, if you entertain so high an opinion of the French prince, or if you think he is worthy of being united in affection with a king whose life is justice, and whose language truth? The supposition may be proper enough for a Frenchman's lip, but must be highly grating on an English ear.

But to drop all reflexions of this nature, and to take just a slight view of one particular circumstance, which has not, I believe, been yet touched upon by our modern politicians. Let us suppose the peace

peace entirely concluded, and that by looking over the custom-house books, we should find the following imports and exports.

Imported 10,000 hats, cocked in the newest taste at Paris, 100 pieces of silk, of the very pattern which Madame Pompadoure wore the last court day at Versailles, 36 figure dancers from the opera-house, 25 cooks, 38 valet de chambres, 17 milliners, and 67 journeymen taylors.

Exported 14 country squires, 10 baronets, 12 viscounts, 3 earls, one marquis, and 30 bear-leaders.

Imported 500 hogshheads of claret, 300 ditto Champagne, 400 ditto Burgundy, 27 mountebanks, and 18 lap dogs.

Exported 2 hogshheads of English porter, 10 firkins of stinking butter, one sirloin of beef for Mr. Grandfire, at the Silver Lion at Calais; a small Cheshire cheese, 3 sheeps heads, and two pair of marrow bones.—Three stars and garters, a superannuated countess, and 13 girls from the boarding school.

Upon a fair examination, I dare say, Gentlemen, we should find the imports would run pretty much in this manner: and observe, all the advantage we got by trading with the French, was a liberty of sending our people of fortune to throw away thousands at Paris, to become coxcombs; the freedom of purchasing their commodities at a very high rate; and the privilege of maintaining a set of rascals in this country, who could but barely exist in their own.—I should imagine, Gentlemen, that the principles of sound policy would oblige us to insist upon retaining some of their most valuable islands, to make up so large a balance in their favour; and that since they are sensible enough to profit by our follies, we should be wise enough to profit by their necessities.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your's, &c.

TOM TRUEBLUE.

### On the Duration of the Life of a Flea, by Borrichius.

#### From the Acts of Copenhagen.

PLINY represents to us a Greek philosopher, whose chief occupation, for several years together, was to measure the space skipped over by fleas. Without giving into such ridiculous researches, I can relate an anecdote which chance discovered to me in regard to that insect. Being sent for to attend a foreign lady, who was greatly afflicted with pains of the gout, and having staid by desire to dine with her, she bade me take notice, after dinner.

of a flea on her hand. Surprized at such discourse, I looked at the hand, and saw indeed a plump and pampered flea, sucking greedily, and kept fast to it by a little gold chain. The lady assured me, she had nursed and kept the little animal, at that time full six years, with exceeding great care, having fed it twice every day with her blood; and, when it had satisfied its appetite, she put it up in a little box lined with silk. In a month's time, being recovered from her illness, she set out from Copenhagen with her flea; but, having returned in about a year after, I took an opportunity of waiting upon her, and, among other things, asked after her little insect. She answered me, with great concern, that it died through the neglect of her waiting-woman. What I found remarkable in this story was, that the lady, being attacked by chronical pains in the limbs, had recourse in France to a mercurial salivation during six weeks; and all this time the flea had not ceased to feed upon her blood, imbued with the vapours of mercury, and yet was not the worse for it. Which shews how much its constitution is different from that of the louse, to which mercury is a mortal poison.

### Cure of the Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Head.

From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

**A**Lhard Herman Cummius, a physician of the court of Brunswick, and the author of this case, says, that, having had under his care, at Hanover, a child of six years old, whose head was so large, that it equalled in bulk that of a young man of eighteen, and whose features were no longer discernible, not even the nose, whilst the limbs and belly were exceedingly lank and thin, he first advised the keeping open of his mouth, as much as possible, with a small stick; and then ordered his head to be shaved every day, after being anointed and rubbed two or three times with oil of chamomile, in which were infused, during some days, the *stoechas* Arabic, the *spica*, or great lavender, the common lavender, &c. and next washed with brandy, or often fomented with linen cloths humected with Hungary water. Besides these applications to his head, he ordered a cautery to each leg, had him purged four times a week with syrup of carthamus, or bastard saffron; and made him always take in his drink a little oil of tartar per deliquium, and often in his aliments anise-seed and cummin. By those remedies, and this regimen, the swelling of the head subsided, and the limbs gathered flesh; and in two months time the child was perfectly recovered.—This disorder being common in England, especially in London, among children, this method of cure may not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

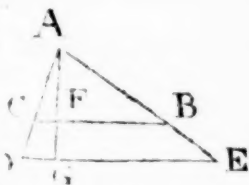
*Solutions*



*Solutions to the Problems in N° XIV.*Prob. I. *Answered by Mr. Samuel Kemp, the Proposer.*

## CONSTRUCTION.

**D**RAW the right lines AD, AE, making the given angle DAE ( $74^\circ$ ); take AB to AC, in the given ratio of 5 to 3, and join CB. Let fall AF perpendicular to CB, and produce the same at pleasure; then take AG = 425 = the given difference of latitude in miles, and draw DE parallel to CB, then will D and E represent the two ports from whence the ships sailed.



## DEMONSTRATION.

By construction, the angle DAE =  $74^\circ$  = the given angle which the ships courses make with each; and because the line DE is parallel to CB, therefore the triangles CAB, DAE, are similar; consequently we have  $AB : AC :: AE : AD :: 5 : 3$ . Q. E. D.

## CALCULATION.

In the plane triangle CAB, there is given  $AC = 3$ ,  $AB = 5$ , and the included angle  $CAB = 74^\circ$ ; whence, by trigonometry, we get the angle  $ACB = ADE = 71^\circ 21'$ ; then, in the right angled plane triangles AGD, AGE, there is given  $AG = 425$ , together with the acute angles; whence we shall find the departure  $GE = 614.92$ , the departure  $DG = 143.44$ , the distance of the ports  $DE = 758.36$ , the distance  $AD = 448.5$ , and the distance  $AE = 747.5$ , the courses being  $55^\circ 21'$ , and  $18^\circ 39'$ , respectively.

*In the same elegant manner the solution is given by Mess. Elder, Wrench, Dodson, and Fowler.*

Prob. II. *Answered by Mr. John Barber, the Proposer.*

Put  $a = 1193.9355$ ,  $b = 1080$ , and  $x$  = the interest of one pound for one year; then, by the nature of interest, we have  $1 + x^6 - 1$ , and  $6x$  = the interest of one pound for six years, in each case respectively; and as  $1 + x^6 - 1 : 6x :: a : b$ ; hence  $1 + x^6 - 1 \times b = 6ax$ , and therefore,  $15x + 20x^2 + 15x^3 + 6x^4 + x^5 = 0.632975$ ; whence we shall find  $x = 0.04$  the rate of interest, and 4500*l.* the sum put out.

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*Mr. T. Todd, of West Smithfield, brings out the same conclusion.*

Prob. III. *Answered by Mr. Thomas Todd, the Proposer.*

By putting the whole equation into fluxions, we have  $7x^6\dot{x} + 7y^6\dot{y} = 2a^2yx\dot{x} + a^2v^2y$ , which, since  $\dot{y} = 0$ , (the ordinate being a maximum) becomes  $7x^6\dot{x} = 2a^2yx\dot{x}$ ; whence  $a^2y = \frac{7x^5}{2}$ , and  $x^7 + y^7 = \frac{7x^7}{2}$ , or  $y = \sqrt[7]{\frac{7}{2}} \times x$ , and therefore,  $y\dot{x} = \sqrt[7]{\frac{7}{2}} \times x\dot{x} =$  the fluxion of the area of the curve, whose fluent  $\sqrt[7]{\frac{7}{2}} \times \frac{x^2}{2}$ , is the area sought: but since  $y = \sqrt[7]{\frac{7}{2}} \times x = \frac{7x^5}{2a^2}$ , we get  $x = \sqrt[7]{\frac{2}{7} \times 2a^2}^{\frac{1}{5}}$ , and thence the area will become known.

## *New Mathematical Problems.*

Prob. I. *By Mr. James Elder, at Mr. Johnston's academy at Glasgow.*

Two ships sail from the same port, both on a south-westerly course, the one 30 degrees more westerly than the other: they arrive at two ports, both lying in one latitude 133 leagues distant from each other, the westernmost ship having made 203 leagues of departure. Required both ships course, distance and difference of latitude.

Prob. II. *By Mr. J. C. Conway, of Southwark.*

Given the area of a plane triangle = 255, and the vertical angle =  $80^\circ 42'$ , and the sides of its inscribed square = 48, to determine the triangle.

Prob. III. *By Mr. A. Wood.*

To describe a circle, that shall have its center in a right line given in position, so that it shall pass through a given point in the said right line, and also touch another circle given in magnitude and position.

POETRY.

## P O E T R Y.

ELEGIES. By W. MASON, A. M.

**T**HOUGH the author of *Elfrida*, speaking of himself in these elegies, says modestly :

Too oft the public ear has heard my lays :  
Too much its vain applause has touch'd  
my heart ;

yet we are apt to suspect, that those, who watch over the efforts of modern wit, are inclined to think him a rare visiter. *Museus*, and other early blossoms of poetry, were soon follow'd by his masterpiece, *Elfrida*, and, in due time, by *Caractacus* : since when an unkind frost seems almost to have blasted his genius in its growth, as it has yielded no other fruit than four hungry odes, and these elegies. In regard to the last, now lying before us, were we to give their character in a word or two, we should say, that they are remarkable for a most nice choice of words, but are rather barren of sentiment. The selection of words is indeed curious even to a fault. The characteristic of the Elegy, if we may be allowed to judge from *Ovid* and *Tibullus*, is a flowing stile ; but in these every line seems to be drawn out with a strained exactness, every word is picked, and set, as it were, religiously in its particular place. Epithets also are chosen, and phrases put together, with a studious desire of alliteration. Those who admire *Virgil's*

*Validas in viscera vertite vires,*  
will admire the following :  
And vainly vent'rous soar on waxen wing--  
Clas'd by a charm still lovelier than the  
last.—

And wean her from a world she lov'd so  
well.—

This let me learn, and learning let me  
live.—

In like manner we have boisterous breath,  
wayward world, lovely lawn, soft seren-  
ity, liquid lustre, &c. &c. The first  
Elegy, to a young Nobleman leaving the  
university, and the last supposed to be occa-  
sioned by the death of a late Countess of  
remarkable beauty, are both, in our opi-  
nion, much inferior to the second, which  
we have here subjoined for the entertain-  
ment of our readers :

## E L E G Y II.

Written in the GARDEN of a FRIEND.

**W**HILE o'er my head this laurel-  
woven bow'r,  
Its arch of glittering verdure wildly flings,

Can fancy slumber ? can the tuneful pow'r,  
That rules my lyre, neglect her wonted  
strings ?

No ; if the blighting East deform'd the  
plain,

If this gay bank no balmy sweets exhal'd,  
Still should the grove re-echo to my strain,  
And friendship prompt the theme,  
where beauty fail'd.

For he, whose careless art this foliage drest,  
Who had these twining braids of wood-  
bine braid,

He first with truth and virtue taught my  
breast

Where best to chuse, and best to fix a  
friend.

How well does mem'ry note the golden day,  
What time reclin'd in Marg'ret's stu-  
dious shade,

My mimic reed first tun'd the \* *Dorian* lay,  
" Unseen, unheard, beneath an haw-  
thorn shade !"

'Twas there we met : the muses hail'd  
the hour ;

The same desires, the same ingenuous arts  
Inspir'd us both : we own'd and blest'd  
the pow'r

That join'd at once our studies and our  
hearts.

O ! since those days, when science spread  
the feast,

When emulative youth its relish lent,  
Say has one genuine joy e'er warm'd my  
breast ?

Enough : if joy was his, be mine content.  
To thirst for praise his temperate youth  
forbore ;

He fondly wish'd not for a poet's name ;  
Much did he love the muse, but quiet more,  
And, tho' he might command, he  
sighted fame.

Hither in manhood's prime he wisely fled  
From all that folly, all that pride ap-  
proves ;

To this soft scene a tender partner led ;  
This laurel shade was witness to their  
loves.

" Begone (he cry'd) ambition's air-drawn  
plan ;

" Hence with perplexing pomp's un-  
weildy wealth :

\* *Museus*, the first poem which the author  
published, written while he was a scholar of  
St. John's college in Cambridge.

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"Let me not seem, but be the happy man,  
"Possess of love, of competence, and  
health."

Smiling he spake, nor did the fates with-  
stand:

In rural arts the peaceful moments flew:  
Say, lovely lawn! that felt his forming  
hand,

How soon thy surface shone with ver-  
dure new:

How soon obedient Flora brought her store,  
And o'er thy breast a shower of fra-  
grance flung:

Vertumnus came; his earliest blooms he  
bore,

And thy rich sides with waving purple  
hung:

Then to the sight he call'd yon stately spire,  
He pierc'd th' opposing oak's luxuriant  
shade;

Bad yonder crowding hawthorns low retire,  
Nor veil the glories of the golden mead.

Hail, sylvan wonders, hail! and hail the  
hand

Whose native taste thy native charms  
display'd,

And taught one little acre to command  
Each envied happiness of scene and  
shade.

Is there a hill, whose distant azure bounds  
The ample range of Scarfsdale's proud  
domain,

A mountain hear, that yon' wild peak  
surrounds,

But lends a willing beauty to thy plain?

And, lo! in yonder path, I spy my friend;  
He looks the guardian genius of the  
grove,

Mild as \* the fabied form that whilom  
deign'd,

At Milton's call, in Harefield's haunts  
to rove.

Elefs'd spirit, come! tho' pent in mortal  
mould,

I'll yet invoke thee by that purer name;

O come, a portion of thy bliss unfold,  
From folly's maze my wayward steps  
reclaim.

Too long, alas! my inexperience'd youth,  
Mistled by flatt'ring fortune's specious  
tale,

\* See the description of the Genius of the  
Wood in Milton's *Arcades*.

For know by lot, from *Force* I am the power  
Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bowers;  
To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove  
With ringlets quaint, &c.

Has left the rural reign of peace and truth,  
The huddling brook, cool cave, and  
whisp'ring vale.

Won to the world, a candidate for praise,  
Yet, let me boast, by no ignoble art,  
Too oft the public ear has heard my lays,  
Too much its vain applause has touch'd  
my heart:

But now, ere custom binds his powerful  
chains,

Come from the base enchanter set me  
free,

While yet my soul its first best taste retains,  
Recall that soul to reason, peace, and  
thee.

Teach me, like thee, to muse on nature's  
page,

To mark each wonder in creation's plan,  
Each mode of being trace, and humbly  
sage,

Deduce from these the genuine powers  
of man;

Of man, while warm'd with reason's  
purer ray,

No tool of policy, no dupe to pride;

Before vain science led his taste astray;

When conscience was his law, and God  
his guide.

This let me learn, and let me live  
The lesson o'er. From that great guide  
of truth

O may my suppliant soul the boon receive  
To tread thro' age the footsteps of thy  
youth.

Written in 1758.

An ADDRESS to the SAVIOUR  
of the world on the late Anniversary of  
his birth.

TO thee, white Lamb, immaculate and  
pure,

Who sit'st enthron'd above yon starry vault,  
In equal power and majesty with God,  
The poet strings his consecrated lyre,  
And bends his soul with reverence extreme,  
To praise the wondrous mercies of thy  
hand.

Somelift'ning angel, to the farthest bounds  
And utmost limits of this nether world,  
On wings more rapid than the fleeting  
thought,

Diffuse the strain spontaneous as it flows;  
And teach those regions, hitherto unknown,  
Th' amazing love and tenderness of God;  
That all who hear the wonders of his  
name

With awe may worship, and with warmth  
adore.

And thou, O holy and eternal Word,

Existing

Existing ages ere the birth of time,  
Unnumber'd years before creation bloom'd,  
Or yon bright lamp that blazes thro' the  
sky

Burst out from night, and kindled into  
morn;

Begotten partner of immortal power,  
Yet self-created equalist to God;  
Design, O almighty captain of our faith,  
To dart one look from infinite of space,  
To turn benignant thy redeeming eye,  
And view his offering with a gracious  
smile,

Whom thy stupendous love has dy'd to  
save.

And what is man, thou ever-living  
pow'r,

That so regardful of his future bliss,  
Thou shouldst put immortality aside,  
Quit the bright mansion of eternal joy,  
And rob'd in human wretchedness, descend,  
Share all the woes peculiar to this life,  
And end a toilsome pilgrimage of pain,  
With all the pangs and agonizing throes  
That tear the wretch extended on the  
cross,

Elected to redeem that savageness of soul  
Which mock'd thy sighs, and sported with  
thy groans;

And die to save a wicked-working world,  
That burst thro' all the precepts of thy  
laws?

Amazing fulness of the love divine!

Hear it, ye sons of slaughter and revenge,  
Ye slaves of custom, fatally misled  
By giddy honour's insolence of rule;  
Whose poisonous counsel and malignant  
breath

Can cast so dread a phrenzy on the soul  
As gilds the dagger in the hand of rage,  
And blazens murder with the badge of  
praise.

Can ye, ye vain and impotently wise,  
Look up for mercy's all-restoring hand;  
With honest zeal and fervency of heart  
Kneel down before the sovereign of your  
fate,

And beg that pardon boldly from your  
God,

Which custom teaches to deny your friend?  
Was this the practice of life's mighty Lord,  
O ye prophane, all writhing on the cross,  
Each fibre swell'd with agonies extreme;  
The racking sinews starting from their  
seats

In all the wild extravagance of pain;  
And nature groaning to resign a load  
Too mighty far, and dreadful to be born?  
Yet even then the mercies held their reign,  
Heav'n in his breast, and struggled in his  
eye;

He view'd his foes with pity and concern,

And beg'd his heavenly father would for  
give.

Thou earth, that shookest with thy Sa-  
viour's groans,

Yet heardst th' almighty victim in his  
prayer;

And thou, O sun, tho' shudd'ring at the  
sight,

And casting seven-fold darkness on thy  
beams,

Drew back the night that blacken'd all  
thy orb,

And shot away when he pronounc'd, forgive.

O that this circling particle of time,  
When first the Godhead blended into man

And came with love, incredibly divine,  
To snatch this tott'ring universe from fate,  
Which at one word, tho' crimson'd o'er  
with crimes,

And centre-drench'd in unoffending blood,  
His mighty will cou'd instantly create  
White as the Alpine's everlasting snows,  
Purge clear as Phebus' most pellucid  
beam,

And render fragrant as the breath of morn.  
O may this morn, still circling as it comes,  
Bring down from heaven some salutary  
balm,

To heal the murmur in the breast of doubt,  
And bring the best of cordials to the soul:

The tender dews of all-relieving faith  
Which in the sacred record of his deeds,

The grace divine so plentifully sheds:  
And may it also happily subdue

The stubborn breast of fatal unbelief,  
That such as proudly study to deny  
Whate'er the reason fails to compre-  
hend,

May, by the mystic certainty of faith,  
Rise up secure, and cheerfully convine'd,  
That nothing less than majesty divine  
Could live like Jesus, or like Jesus die.

#### THE PENITENT ROSE; A FABLE.

IT WAS at the close of setting day,  
When eve puts on her sob'riest grey,  
And birds, as fifty bards have said,  
Steal homewards peaceably to bed,  
That SALL was was order'd to prepare  
Her master's stool and elbow chair,  
To keep the china flower-pot sweet  
And throw the Roses in the street.  
The word thus giv'n the ruthless jade  
Her cruel orders soon obey'd,  
And in a moment turn'd about  
And threw them all unkindly out.  
Oppress'd with more than common woes  
A green escap'd the largest Rose;  
A tear stole down her fading cheek,  
And thus she spoke, or strove to speak:

" O



" O wretched hour ! and is this all ?  
 " And am I thus condemn'd to fall ?  
 " Was it for this my crimson hues  
 " So oft imbib'd the midnight dews ?  
 " Was it for this I strove to feize  
 " The flying Zephyr's softest breeze ?  
 " And every day with caution dress'd  
 " To let the sun-beam kiss my breast,  
 " And rose superior on the thorn  
 " To vie in blushes with the morn ?  
 " O that I ne'er had wish'd to roam,  
 " Nor ever left my former home !  
 " But closely kept my native tree,  
 " My humble stalk, and fav'rite bee !  
 " Peace then on ev'ry wish would wait  
 " And find me happy, though not great,  
 " Bestow content to bless my hours  
 " And mark me foremost of the flow'rs !  
 " Be ever curs'd, unthinking pride,  
 " That first could draw my heart aside ;  
 " And teach this faithless breast to prove  
 " A guilty spark of second love !  
 " Delude me from my home so far  
 " To wed a painted china jar ;  
 " A little sop, who day and night,  
 " Kept twenty *ROSES* in my sight ;  
 " And now, O shame to be express'd !  
 " Has turn'd me out with all the rest !—  
 " Yet, howso'er I think it hard,  
 " It is, alas ! a just reward ;  
 " For she who could thro' int'rest leave  
 " An honest worthy youth to grieve ;  
 " Or wed the man she ought hate  
 " For titles, pomp, or empty state ;  
 " In public scorn and shame should pine,  
 " And always meet a fate like mine."  
 More the ill-fated *ROSE* had said,  
 But turning round her sickly head,  
 A coach, that held a furious rate,  
 Drove by, and crush'd her into fate.

*To the Hon. Mr. B \* \* \**

*On his insisting that LOVE could not  
exist without WINE. By a Lady.*

**H**OW long, mistaken BELMONT,  
 will you strive  
 To keep so weak an argument alive,  
 And vainly think that claret can improve  
 The nameless transports of a mutual love ?  
 Alas ! the flame must border on decline  
 That seeks assistance or support from  
 WINE.

Give me the youth, all rapture and desire,  
 That scorns to burn with delegated fire !  
 Disdains a spark of passion to impart  
 But what proceeds directly from his heart,  
 And wants no bumpers to enhance the  
 charms

Of yielding beauty glowing in his arms.—  
 Relieve me, BELMONT, all desire's impress,  
 Ingrafted, planted, root'd, in the breast,  
 And grown exalted, ardent, and refin'd,  
 In just proportion to the turn of mind :  
 So, trust me, nought which ever can destroy  
 The sense of thinking, can be good for joy.

## H Y M N

### TO PROSPERITY.

By Miss SALLY CARTER.

#### I.

**C**ELESTIAL maid ! receive this pray'r,  
 If e'er thy beam divine  
 Should gild the brow of toiling care,  
 And bless a hut like mine.

#### II.

Let humble worth, without a fear,  
 Approach my ready door,  
 Nor let me ever see a tear,  
 Regardless, from the poor !

#### III.

O bless me with an honest mind,  
 Above all selfish ends,  
 Humanely warm to all mankind,  
 And cordial to my friends.

#### IV.

With conscious truth and honour still  
 My actions let me guide,  
 And give no fear but that of ill,  
 No scorn but that of pride.

#### V.

Thus form'd, thus happy, let me dare  
 On Heav'n's dread King to gaze,  
 Conclude my night in ardent pray'r,  
 And wake my morn with praise.

#### VI.

That hence my soul may hope to prove  
 The utmost saints can know ;  
 And share his gracious smile above,  
 Whose laws she kept below.

FOREIGN

## Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

*Bridgetown, Barbadoes, August 29.*

**B**Y capt. Mac Aulay, who arrived here from Martinico on Sunday last, we have an account, that some French privateers have been plundering Dominico, and had despoiled that island, after burning the governor's house, &c.

A conspiracy against the empress has been discovered at Moscow, in which some officers of the guards were concerned. The plot being discovered, the chief conspirators were arrested, and tried. The senate condemned them to different kinds of capital punishments; but the empress's clemency converted the sentence of death into banishment, to Kamtschatka.

*Ratisbon, Nov. 29.* We hear that the Prussians have entered Windheim an Imperial city, and were marching to Rottenburgh on the Tauber, and from thence towards the duke of Wurtemberg's country. Another corps was at Dischingen, belonging to the prince of Tour Taxis, three German miles from Norlingen.

An express is arrived with advice, that the Prussians have been at Dischingen, an estate belonging to the prince de la Tour and Taxis the emperor's principal commissary.

The Prussian and Hessian hostages which were sent from Nurmberg, are yet at Hema, about four leagues from hence, without any escorte: so that we are impatient to know what will become of them.

We hear that the states of Hungary have become sureties for seventeen millions of florins, which the empress queen has borrowed abroad.

*Berlin, Dec. 4.* The king of Prussia, accompanied with lieutenant gen. Seydlitz, has been visiting the cordon of his troops in Saxony, and will arrive at Leipzig as this day or to-morrow.

*Erfurt, Dec. 2.* The forces of his Prussian majesty, which are entered Franconia, have carried away hostages from Closter Langheim and Closter-Banz. Three battalions of the same troops have taken up their winter-quarters at Gera. In the mean time though they observe the strictest discipline in the towns, particularly in Bamberg, yet all the country round is pillaged without mercy or intermission.

*Hamburg, Dec. 3.* The king of Denmark has entirely desisted from the administration of the country in Holstein, belonging to the grand duke of Russia.

*Flague, Dec. 10.* We hear that a body of Hessian troops was to occupy Cassel the 8th inst. and that another corps was in march to take possession of Ziegenhayn and Marburgh; both which places the French were preparing to evacuate.

*Halle in Suabia, Nov. 27.* On the 25th a Prussian detachment forced their way into the Imperial city of Winheim, collected booty, and imposed contributions. A cooper was killed in the tumult on this occasion. The same detachment afterwards pushed to count Seckendorff's seat at Oberzen; mistaking the count, they carried off his eldest son, and pillaged the castle. From this place they came and forced their way into the Imperial city of Rothenburgh; the magistrates of which, to prevent worse consequences, agreed to pay them 100,000 crowns by way of contribution, and a *Douceur* of 5000.

### L O N D O N.

Preliminary articles of peace, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

**T**HE king of Great Britain, and the most Christian king, animated with the reciprocal desire to re-establish union and good understanding between them, as well for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, having reflected, soon after the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, on the state of the negotiation of last year (which unhappily had not the desired effect) as well as on the point in dispute between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; their Britannick and most Christian majesties began a correspondence to endeavour to find means to adjust the differences subsisting between their said majesties. At the same time, the most Christian king having communicated to the king of Spain these happy dispositions, his Catholick majesty was animated with the same zeal for the good of mankind,

5 D

mankind,

mankind, and that of his subjects, and resolved to extend and multiply the fruits of peace by his concurrence in such laudable intentions. Their Britannick, most Christian, and Catholick majesties, having, in consequence, maturely considered all the above points, as well as the different events which have happened during the course of the present negotiation, have, by mutual consent, agreed on the following articles, which shall serve as a basis to the future treaty of peace. For which purpose, his Britannick majesty has named and authorised, John duke and earl of Bedford, marquess of Tavistock, &c. minister of state of the king of Great Britain, lieutenant general of his forces, keeper of his privy seal, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and his Britannick majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most Christian majesty; his most Christian majesty, Caesar Gabriel de Choiseul, duke of Praslin, peer of France, knight of the most Christian king's orders, lieutenant general of his forces, councillor in all his councils, and minister and secretary of state, of his commands, and finances; and his Catholick majesty has likewise named and authorised Dom Jerome Grimaldi, marquis de Grimaldi, knight of the most Christian king's orders, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Catholick majesty in employment, and his ambassador extraordinary to his most Christian majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following articles.

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannick majesty and his most Christian majesty, and between his said Britannick majesty and his Catholick majesty, their kingdoms, states and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the three powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example; and, for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given, on each side, for the ships, which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the respective possessions of the three powers.

Article II. His most Christian majesty renounces all pretension, which he has heretofore formed, or might have formed, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guarantees the whole of it, with all its dependencies, to the king

of Great Britain: moreover, his most Christian majesty cedes, and guarantees to his said Britannick majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands, in the gulph and river of St. Laurence, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from this cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to trouble Great Britain in the possessions above-mentioned. His Britannick majesty, on his side, agrees to grant to the inhabitants of Canada the liberty of the Catholick religion: he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick subjects may possess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of the most Christian king in Canada, may retire, in all safety and freedom, wherever they please; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannick majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions: the term, limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of 18 months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Article III. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying, on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the XIIIth article of the treaty of Utrecht; which article shall be confirmed and renewed by the approaching definitive treaty, (except what regards the island of Cape Breton, as well as the other islands in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Laurence): and his Britannick majesty consents to leave to the most Christian king's subjects the liberty to fish in the gulph of St. Laurence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well as those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the fishery out of the said gulph, his most Christian majesty's subjects shall not exercise the fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton.

Article IV. The king of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Peter and of Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian

Christian majesty, to serve as a shelter for the French fishermen; and his said majesty obliges himself, on his royal word, not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings there but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep there only a guard of fifty men for the police.

Article V. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former treaties: the Cunette shall remain as it now is, provided that the English engineers, named by his Britannick majesty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his most Christian majesty, verify, that this Cunette is only of use for the wholesomeness of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

Article VI. In order to re-establish peace on the most solid and lasting foundations, and to remove for ever every subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America; it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannick majesty, and those of his most Christian majesty, in that part of the world, shall be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source, as far as the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and to this purpose, the most Christian king cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Britannick majesty, the river and port of Mobile, and every thing that he possesses, or ought to have possessed, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain, as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and that part expressly, which is between the said islands of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth: it is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulations, in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, inserted in the second article, shall also take place, with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

Article VII. The king of Great Britain shall restore to France the islands of

Guadeloupe, of Mariegalante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle; and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the British arms; provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects, who may have settled in the said islands, and other places restored to France by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects as well as their persons, without being restrained, on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions.

Article VIII. The most Christian King cedes and guaranties to his Britannick Majesty, in full right, the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, with the same stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this colony as are inserted in the second article for those of Canada. And the partition of the islands called neutral is agreed and fixed, so that those of St. Vincent, Dominico, and Tobago, shall remain in full right to England; and that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same in like manner in full right: the two crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the partition so stipulated.

Article IX. His Britannick Majesty shall restore to France the island of Goree in the condition it was in when conquered. And his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right, and guaranties to the King of Great Britain, Senegal.

Article X. In the East Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France the several comptoirs which that crown had on the coast of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and also in Bengal, at the commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his most Christian Majesty renounces the acquisitions which he has made on the coast of Coromandel, since the commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749.

His most Christian Majesty, on his side, shall restore all that he shall have conquered from Great Britain in the East Indies during the present war. And he also engages not to erect any fortifications, or to keep any troops in Bengal.

Article XI. The island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannick Majesty, as well as Fort St. Philip, in the same condition

condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the most Christian king; and with the artillery that was there at the taking of the said island, and of the said fort.

Article XII. France shall restore all the countries belonging to the electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Hesse, to the Duke of Brunswick, and to the Count of La Lippe Bückebourg, which are or shall be occupied by the arms of his most Christian Majesty. The fortresses of these different countries shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the French arms: and the pieces of artillery, which shall have been carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number, of the same bore, weight, and metal. As to what regards hostages exacted or given during the war, to this day, they shall be sent back without ransom.

Article XIII. After the ratification of the preliminaries, France shall evacuate, as soon as it can be done, the fortresses of Cleves, Wesel, and Guelthers, and in general all the countries belonging to the King of Prussia; and at the same time the British and French armies shall evacuate all the countries which they occupy, or may then occupy, in Westphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire; and each shall retire into the dominions of their respective sovereigns. And their Britannick and most Christian Majesties further engage and promise not to furnish any succour, of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall continue engaged in the present war in Germany.

Article XIV. The towns of Ostend and Newport shall be evacuated by his most Christian Majesty's troops, immediately after the signature of the present preliminaries.

Article XV. The decision of the prizes made on the Spaniards by the subjects of Great Britain, in time of peace, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules established among all nations, so that the validity of the said prizes, between the British and Spanish nations, shall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation who shall have made the capture.

Article XVI. His Britannick Majesty shall cause all the fortifications to be demolished which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Hendrick, and other places of the territory of Spain in that

part of the world, four months after the ratification of the definitive treaty. And his Catholic Majesty shall not for the future suffer the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away log-wood; and for this purpose they may build, without hindrance, and occupy, without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects. And his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated.

Article XVII. His Catholic Majesty desists from all pretension which he may have formed to the right of fishing about the island of Newfoundland.

Article XVIII. The king of Great Britain shall restore to Spain all that he has conquered in the island of Cuba, with the fortresses of the Havana; and that fortress, as well as all the other fortresses of the said island shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannick Majesty's arms.

Article XIX. In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees, in full right, to his Britannick Majesty, all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east, or to the south east, of the river Mississippi. And his Britannick Majesty agrees to grant to the inhabitants of this country, above ceded, the Liberty of the Catholic religion: he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick Majesty farther agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of the Catholic king in the said countries, may retire, in all safety and freedom, where-ever they please; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty. It is further stipulated, that his Catholic Majesty shall



shall have power to cause all the effects, that belong to him, either artillery, or others, to be carried away.

Article XX. The king of Portugal, his Britannick majesty's ally, is expressly included in the present preliminary articles. And their most Christian and Catholic majesties engage to re-establish the ancient peace and friendship between them and his most faithful majesty: and they promise,—1<sup>st</sup>. That there shall be a total cessation of hostilities between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spanish and French troops, on one side, and the Portuguese troops, and those of their allies, on the other, immediately after the ratification of these preliminaries: and that there shall be a like cessation of hostilities between the respective forces of the most Christian and Catholic kings, on the one part, and those of the most faithful king, on the other, in all other parts of the world, as well by sea as by land: which cessation shall be fixed on the same epochs, and under the same conditions, as that between G. Britain, France, & Spain, and shall continue till the conclusion of the definitive treaty between G. Brit. France & Spain, & Portugal.—2. That his most faithful majesty's fortresses and countries in Europe, which shall have been conquered by the Spanish and French armies, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered: and that with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, or elsewhere, if any change shall have happened in them, all things shall be put again on the same footing they were before the present war. And the most faithful king shall be invited to accede to the present preliminary articles as soon as shall be possible.

Article XXI. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of their Britannick and most faithful majesties, as well as by those of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, which are not included in the present articles, either under the title of cessions or restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

Art. XXII. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the British and French troops shall proceed, immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries, to the evacuation of the countries which they occupy in the empire, or elsewhere, conformably to the XIIth and XIIIth articles.

The island of Belleisle shall be evacu-

ated six weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

Guadeloupe, Deshaide, Mariegalante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

Great Britain shall likewise, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into possession of the river and of the port of Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the side of the river Mississippi, as they are specified in the VIth article.

The island of Gorée shall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty; and the island of Minorca by France, at the same epoch, or sooner if it can be done. And according to the conditions of the IVth article, France shall also enter into possession of the islands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months.

The comptoirs in the East Indies shall be restored six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The island of Cuba, with the fortresses of the Havanna, shall be restored, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done: and, at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain according to the XIXth article.

All the fortresses, and countries, of his most faithful majesty, in Europe, shall be restored immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and the Portuguese colonies, which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West Indies, and of six months in the East Indies, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Article XXIII. All the treaties, of what nature soever, which existed before the present war, as well between their Britannick and most Christian majesties, as between their Britannick and Catholic majesties, as also between any of the above-named powers and his most Faithful Majesty, shall be, as they are in effect, renewed, and confirmed, in all their points, which are not derogated from by the

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the present preliminary articles, notwithstanding whatever may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties: And all the said parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed.

Article XXIV. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of their Britannick, most Christian, Catholick, and most Faithful majesties, by land, and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ransom, paying the debts they shall have contracted during their captivity. And each crown shall respectively pay the advances which have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be furnished on each side.

Article XXV. In order to prevent all causes of complaints, and disputes, which may arise, on account of ships, merchandizes, and other effects, which may be taken by sea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships, merchandizes, and effects, which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be reciprocally restored on each side.

That the term shall be six weeks for the prizes taken, from the Channel, the British seas, and the North seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, either in the ocean, or in the Mediterranean.

Three months from the said Canary islands as far as the equinoctial line, or equator.

Lastly, six months, beyond the said equinoctial line, or equator, and in all other parts of the world without any exception, or other more particular description of time and place.

Article XXVI. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholick Majesty, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the Third Day of November, 1762.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.  
(L. S.)

CHOISEUL, Duc  
DE PRASLIN.  
(L. S.)

EL. MARQ. DE  
GRIMALDI.  
(L. S.)

*Declaration signed at Fontainebleau, the 3d of November 1762, by the French plenipotentiary, relating to the XIIIth article of the preliminaries.*

HIS most christian majesty declares, that in agreeing to the XIIIth article of the preliminaries, signed this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquitting his debts to his allies; and that the remittances which may be made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the subsidies of preceding years, are not to be considered as an infraction of the said article.

In witness whereof, I, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of his most Christian majesty, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of my arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

By a private letter from the Hague we learn, that the prince of Nassau-Weilbourg had lately two rings restored to him, valued at 34,000 florins, which were stolen about a year ago. They were brought to him by the banker Boaz, a Jew, who desired the prince to ask him no questions where he found them, or who put them into his hands; but he assured the prince they had not been stolen by any of his domestics.

*Extract of a letter from Milan, Nov. 20.*  
“Near the lake of Como, in the valley of Sasna, between the Valteline and the country of the Grisons, a high mountain has tumbled down and crushed to pieces upwards of 800 persons who inhabited a village at the foot of it. The village belonged to the empress queen.”

A few nights since, when a certain great personage was at one of the playhouses, during an interval, the following dialogue passed between two persons (seated at some distance from each other) in the upper gallery, viz.

Q. You

Q. You, Boy, where is the pot of beer I sent you for?

A. Sir, I have been, and they'll have three-pence half-penny a pot.

Q. You rascal, where have you been? I sent you to the Old King's Head, and I suppose you went to the New.

A. Upon my word, Sir, I don't know which I went to, for I was lost in a *Scotch* mist.

The above being spoke very loud and distinct, caused much laughter through the house.

At Waddington in Lincolnshire, the week before last, a young woman who was to have been married on the Thursday morning, took it into her head to drown herself, which she attempted to do by jumping into a well the morning before; but there not being water enough to drown her, she remained some time, and was taken out by some people who heard a noise; she was put to bed immediately, and by other proper assistance was so well recovered as to be married on the Friday morning after.

A few days since died at Holt in Norfolk, aged 75, one Robert Brown (not Smith as mentioned in Lloyd's Evening) who for near 34 years rode post from that place to Thetford (which is 46 measured miles) six days in every week, and never missed but one day in that period till he left off about 12 days before his death. During the time he has rode, he has been in Holt (where his residence was) every day, morning and evening in all the said 34 years. About the year 1740, in the great snow, being on his ride, he got into an inclosure, and rode round in it all night, by which he saved his life; (a poor wagoner perished by the severity of the weather at the same time near Thetford.) At another time his horse coming home in the evening with the mail, but without his rider, Mr. Burcham Browne, then post-master, sent out his hostler with a lanthorn, and found him fallen on his face on the ground on a frosty night, and brought him home without any injury; in this stage, which was constantly performed by the same person, he has rode a thousand miles a month; which is esteemed a remarkable performance in horsemanship.

It is said that by a secret article the French are to be paid a large sum of money, upward of 500,000*l.* for the fish ships, &c. taken before the declaration of war.

We can assure our readers from authority, that the commissioners of the navy, in

their directions for reducing the number of workmen in the several dock-yards, have confined it to those men, whose inability, indolence, or neglect of duty, render them improper to be continued in the king's service in time of peace.

On Monday night the 13th inst. a Lieutenant of dragoons was decoyed by a female into a notorious house in Fleet-lane, where he had not been long before he was assaulted by three women (the keeper of the house's wife one of them) and robbed of two 50*l.* and one 100*l.* bank-notes, and about 10 guineas in money. The keeper of the house (who had stood in the pillory some time since) and his wife were apprehended the next morning, and one sent to the Poultry, the other to Wood-street Compter, for further examination. Within these eight weeks upwards of ten robberies have been committed in this house.

Tuesday one of the girls belonging to the house of ill fame in Fleet-lane, impeached the master who calls himself Haynes, with having the bank notes which the Lieutenant was robbed of: accordingly the man was sent for, and carried to Sir Charles Asgill's private house for examination; where, on his denying any knowledge thereof, he was taken into a back-room, stripped naked, and searched; and when they had so done, a constable observing one of his hands clinched, insisted on opening it, which he not complying with, it was forced open, wherein was found a bank note of 50*l.* crumpled up; and it being observed, by another constable, that, in denying the charge, Haynes made an uncommon mumbling noise, he caught hold of him by the throat, and squeezed him so hard as to oblige him to disgorge a large quantity of blood, in which was the two other bank notes, one of 100*l.* and the other of 50*l.* and in his breeches-pocket was found the purse, in which had been the bank notes, eight guineas, and a ducat. The Lieutenant swore to one bank note of 50*l.* and to his purse; whereupon both the man and his wife were sent to Newgate.

"They write from Madrid, that at Teruel in Arragon, the wife of a merchant greatly puzzles the physicians. She eats, drinks, and swallows a great quantity of medicines, without any evacuation, except that of a little urine. And, what is very singular, in the days of her health, she was thought insane; and now she reasons like an angel."

We hear a scheme will soon be offered for taking off the duty on porter.

BIRTHS.

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## BIRTHS.

The Lady of Mr. Greville of Lower Grosvenor Street, of a son.—The Countess of Dundonald, of a son. It is remarkable that her Ladyship has born eleven sons without a daughter intervening.—The Countess of Westmeath, of a son.—The Lady of Dr. Henry of Knutsfort, Cheshire, of a daughter.—The Lady of col. Faucitt, of a son.—The Lady of Samuel Lutman, Esq; at Pentley, Hants, of a daughter.—The Lady of Griffith Phillips, Esq; of York Buildings, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

John Smith, Esq; to Miss Coates.—James Peanyman, Esq; to the only sister of Sir Henry Grey, Bart.—Gerrard Howard, Esq; to Miss Mawhood of Hampstead.—The Right Hon. Lord Carbery of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Haughton of Cotton, Staffordshire.—Robert Dalryell, Esq; to Miss Dodd, daughter of the Member for Reading.—James Buller, jun. Esq; eldest son of the knight of the shire for Cornwall, to Miss Gould.—Mr. Robert Sale, Attorney at Law, to Miss Irish at Greenwich.—Peregrine Furye, Esq; to Miss Ann Greenly, of Kingston upon Thames.—Mr. John Burnell, jun. of Fleet-Street, to Miss Gaywood of Bartholomew Lane.

## DEATHS.

At Bath, lady Annandale.—In Barr-street Isaac Howlaton.—General St. Clair.—Hon. Peregrine Palmer, Esq; one of the members of the university of Oxford.—The eldest son of lord Romney, at Mote, near Maidstone, Kent.—Sir Harry Inner, Bart.—Aged 98, Sir Thomas Langley, Bart.—The relict of the late Sir Wm. Temple, Bart.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. knight of the shire for Cumberland.—At High Wycomb, Thomas Randall, Esq;—Lady Neville, sister of Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart.—Edward Brice, Esq; of Old Bond-street.—The Rt. Hon. Jn. Hay, marquis of Tweedale, &c. justice general of Scotland.—The Hon. Wm. Neel, one of the judges of his majesty's court of common pleas.—The Rt. Hon. lady Warren.—The countess dowager of Wigtown.—Charles Frewen, Esq; deputy

clerk of the crown.—James Norman, Esq; in Old Broad-street.—Miss Osborn, in Milton-street, Hyde-park-corner, heiress to a large fortune.—At Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Solomon Wise.—At Mile-end, Humphrey Batham, Esq; formerly a Spanish merchant.—At Richmond, Thomas Mabbott, Esq;—Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.—Charles Delesaye, Esq; clerk of the signet office.—John Crawford, Esq; messenger to the great seal. The son. Mrs. Smith, sister to the earl of Sandwich, and wife of Mr. Smith of Covent-garden theatre.—Jon Salisbury, Esq; brother to Sir Thomas Salisbury, knight judge of the high court of admiralty.—Near Salisbury, James Morgan, Esq;—At Staines, John Grove, Esq;—Mr. Lee jun. Banker, in Lombard-street.—Aged 80, The Rev. Mr. Barton, rector of Hutton, in Essex, he had been blind the last 12 years.—At Felton-hall, in Northumberland, Edw. Horsley Widdrington, Esq; by his death upwards of 100,000 l. devolves to Thos. Riddle, of Swinbury-castle, in that county Esq; who married his only daughter, an heiress.—In Suffolk-street, Mr. Williams.—Miss Walmoden, granddaughter to the countess of Yarmouth.

## PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Paul jun. to the rectory of Cheddington, Dorsetshire.—The Rev. Mr. Huggatt, to the rectory of Hartley Walpull, Hants.—Henry Banks, Esq; one of the commissioners of the customs.—Dr. Noah Thomas, physician extraordinary to his majesty.—Anthony Todd, Esq; secretary of the general post-office.—The Earl of Oxford, ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.—The Rev. Mr. Michell, to the rectory of Campton, Cambridgeshire.—The Hon. Mr. Harley, general clothier to the army.—Sir John Gould, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.—Mr. Mearton, chief justice of Chester.—John Jefferys, Esq; deputy ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.—The Right Hon. Lord Strange, chancellor of the duchy court of Lancaster.—Serjeant Davy is appointed King's serjeant.—George Perrot, one of the barons of the exchequer.—Charles Deaves, Esq; one of the clerks of the petty bag.

The publisher of the COURT MAGAZINE, takes the liberty of informing the encouragers of that work. that a general Title and an Index will be given the next month for the sixteen numbers now published, which will make two very handsome volumes, if the purchasers should choofe to have them separately bound up.

